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NAPOLEON'S GUARD CAVALRY

109

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The Heavy Cavalry

THE GRENADIERS À CHEVAL

Organisation

1799: Raised as a regiment of light horse on 2 December.

1800: Became *Grenadiers à Cheval* in December and named the *Grenadiers à Cheval de la Garde des Consuls*.

1804: Renamed the *Grenadiers à Cheval de la Garde Impériale* on 18 May. Their strength was 1,018 troopers organised in four squadrons of two companies each.

1805: Squadron of *vélites* added on 17 September, followed by a second squadron later in same year.

1811: *Vélite* squadrons disbanded and the regiment reorganised into five regular squadrons.

1812: Following disastrous Russian campaign, the number of *grenadiers à cheval* recorded in February 1813 being only 127 all told, the regiment was reduced to four squadrons.

1813: Further to the decree of 10 January, a fifth and later a sixth squadron of *vélites* was formed and designated as Young Guard.

1814: With the First Restoration, the regiment was disbanded 23 July and then the original four Old Guard squadrons were re-formed and redesignated the *Corps Royal des Cuirassiers de France*.

1815: Resumed its Imperial title on 8 April for the Hundred Days campaign, at a strength of 1,042 officers and men. Disbanded on 25 November.

Dress and Equipment

The habit: In 1804 the *grenadiers' habits* required the changing of the buttons to types bearing the Imperial eagle with their passing into the Imperial Guard. The garment was dark blue with like-

Trooper's sabretache, *Chasseurs à Cheval* of the Guard. This pattern was worn throughout the Empire period. On campaign it was covered by a black, waxed and varnished cloth sheath; at first plain, it was later (*c.* 1812) embellished with a painted yellow Imperial eagle and care should be taken not to misinterpret illustrations of this as a second pattern of sabretache constructed of black leather, bearing a copper device. The illustration shows a dark green ground surrounded by aurore lace and piping; a copper Imperial eagle device mounted on the white-lined, scarlet Imperial robes (the lining reveals black Imperial bees), trimmed in gold lace and surmounted by the red-lined, gold Imperial crown. The standards are green, red and blue (from the centre outward), trimmed with gold lace and festooned with white scarfs with gold tassels. The rings are copper and affixed by means of brown leather straps. The outer perimeter of the whole is piped in brown leather. (Hilpert. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

***Chasseur* in full dress, 1805–14. Readers are referred to the text for details. The elaborate uniform was worn throughout the Empire period and would be as familiar on the battlefield as on the parade ground. The saddle-cloth and portemanteau are dark green and trimmed in aurore lace. (Toussaint. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)**

coloured collar, scarlet cuffs (with white cuff flaps) and turnbacks, and white lapels. The turnbacks were originally simply folded back and stitched together but, after 1808, they were sewn back and butted-up; they were ornamented with aurore grenade devices mounted on white patches. The shoulders were originally augmented by aurore trefoil epaulettes but, around 1806, these were replaced by the aurore fringeless epaulette variety; both patterns were further embellished by the addition of an aurore aiguillette to the right shoulder. The buttons were copper.

The surtout: A single-breasted *surtout* was worn on all occasions save full dress in a bid to save wear and tear on the *habit*. Constructed of cheaper materials and with plain rounded cuffs of dark blue, it was otherwise identical to the *habit*. At the very beginning of the Empire, it closed by means of seven copper buttons, but during 1808 this was augmented to ten. As of 1809, these *surtouts* were distributed solely to NCOs, and the troopers were issued an *habit de petite uniforme* consisting of a replica of the full-dress *habit* but with the plain dark blue cuffs of the *surtout*. The epaulettes and aiguillettes were identical to those described for the *habit* and were probably the self-same articles.

The stable jacket: Worn for all fatigues and off-duty wear, this garment was entirely dark blue and single-breasted, closing by means of nine copper buttons prior to 1809 and eleven thereafter.

The habit-veste: With the First Restoration in 1814, the *grenadiers*, now *cuirassiers*, were issued *habit-vestes* of *cuirassier* pattern. They were dark blue with scarlet cuffs and short turnbacks; the cuff-flaps were white, the grenade ornaments of the turnbacks aurore, and the breast was embellished by a slim scarlet piping. The buttons were copper and bore the *fleur-de-lys*. The complementary cuirasses and helmets were never received and the regiment was therefore obliged to pursue the Hundred Days campaign of 1815 dressed in this rather humble outfit. Epaulettes and aiguillettes remained the same as those worn on the old *surtouts* and *habits*.

Deerskin breeches were worn in full dress and sheep's-hide pairs replaced them for all other duties. White duck-cloth overalls, opening laterally by means of sixteen bone buttons down each outer seam, protected the riding breeches on the march. As of 1813, grey cloth overalls were issued; the inside leg was reinforced by a double layer of the same grey cloth and the outer leg bore a patch of identical cloth to sustain the continual chafing of the sabre and musket. For stable duty, overalls of rough, undyed cloth were adopted, which opened laterally by means of eighteen bone buttons down each outer seam.

The *grenadiers* at first carried the familiar cavalry cape, the *manteau trois-quarts*, cut of white thread mixed lightly with sky-blue. The collar was dark blue and the front opening and rear vent were lined on both sides with scarlet serge. As of 1813, however, the *grenadiers* were issued the *manteau-capote*, a sleeved greatcoat with short shoulder-cape attached. It was of the same colour as its predecessor but embellished with a strip of dark blue lace

about the shoulder-cape and all other exterior edges. Further ornamentation consisted of aurore lace brandenbergs, complete with fringed tassel and 23mm in width, about the three uniform-pattern buttons of the shoulder-cape. The coat proper fastened by means of six cloth-covered buttons.

The *grenadiers* were shod in a choice of three regulation issue boots: the totally smooth and highly polished rigid, one-piece full-dress pattern; the semi-rigid campaign boot with soft-leather body and stiff knee-section; or the fully soft-leather two-section foot-duty and walking-out-dress variety. Another pattern, non-regulation, frequently employed in walking-out dress was the calf-length Hungarian type which the *grenadiers* purchased privately. *Grenadiers'* spurs were bronzed iron and fastened by means of black leather straps both above and below the foot.

The *grenadiers'* prize headgear was the tall black bearskin, common to the foot *grenadiers* of both the Line and Guard and the mounted Line *carabiniers* prior to 1812. In accordance with the *An X* regulations pertaining to this style of headgear they were supposedly 318mm tall, but it seems likely that, in keeping with the mounted *carabiniers* of the Line, they would have but rarely been under 350mm.

The crown was inset with a patch of scarlet cloth bisected by two strips of aurore lace in the form of a cross. The head-dress was held in place by twin leather chinstraps reinforced with copper scale, and ornamented by an aurore cord, tassel and *raquette*. This ornamental cord pre-dated the chinscales and initially served to keep the head-dress from loss at a time when the headgear was secured by a leather strap hooked beneath the wearer's queue. Finally, the scarlet plume was inserted in a socket hidden behind the tricolour cockade. The cockade was hemispherical and bore an Imperial eagle embroidered in yellow wool at its centre.

In walking-out dress, the *grenadiers* sported a black bicorn *chapeau* complete with tricolour cockade held in position by a loop of aurore lace about a uniform button, vertical aurore piping (although this disappeared post-1811) and scarlet wool pulls in the corners. This bicorn was also the habitual headgear of the *vélites*, who were not issued bearskins.

The *grenadiers'* fatigue-cap (*bonnet de police*) was cut of dark blue cloth with a 35mm wide strip of aurore lace about the turban, including the rear vent, and aurore piping down the seams of the *flamme*, which terminated in an aurore tassel. The front of the turban was ornamented by an aurore wool grenade device.

The webbing included a cartridge-pouch and crossbelt, a swordbelt and bayonet-frog, a musket strap and swordknot. The black leather cartridge-pouch was embellished with a copper grenade device similar to that employed by the mounted *carabiniers* of the Line prior to 1806; thereafter, a

Lieutenant standard-bearer of *Chasseurs* in full dress, 1808. The dress of officers was essentially similar to that of the troop save in quality and detail. Where the troopers' lace, cord and braid was aurore, the officers' was gold; white fur replaced the shoddy black fur trim of the pelisse; a fine white plume adorns the bearskin. The additional strip of lace in chevron about the cuffs of both dolman and pelisse proclaims the wearer's rank, as do the personal touches of decorative sabre and leopardskin saddle-cloth. The saddle-cloth is fringed with dark green cloth and trimmed with gold lace. The standard is a *guidon* presented to each of the chasseur squadrons and carried between 1804 and 1812. (Benigni. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

Eagle and standard of the *Chasseurs à Cheval*, 1813–14. Further to the decree of 1 July 1813, the *guidons* of the separate chasseur squadrons were abolished and replaced by the above standard to be carried by the first squadron. The silk tricolor measures 55 × 55cm overall and is embellished with gold lace, embroidered Imperial motifs and fringe.

The pole is blue and topped by a gilded eagle, beneath which a tricolor scarf, embroidered in gold thread with Imperial motifs and measuring 16 × 92cm, is tied with gold cord. The gold fringe of the scarf is 5cm long. (Hilpert. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

lozenge-shaped device bearing a crowned Imperial eagle motif was adopted in its stead. The crossbelt was of wide white buff and stitched along either side of its length; all fittings, from buckles to suspension rings, were of copper.

The waistbelt, sword slings and bayonet-frog were the same variety issued the Empress's Dragoons and the Line *carabiniers* after 1809 (see *Napoleon's Cuirassiers and Carabiniers*, p. 27). The whole was of white buff with copper fittings, including the large square buckle at the waist which was emblazoned with a grenade device. The waistbelt and bayonet-frog were stitched along their entire exterior edges. The musket strap was of white buff, and the swordknot either white buff or lacquered deerskin.

Although certain German engravings contemporary to the early Empire period illustrate the *grenadiers* with a second crossbelt for the musket, this seems incompatible with its length. Where cavalry are armed with carbines or musketoons, such a crossbelt would serve to suspend the weapon at waist-height, ready for immediate use; the musket with which both the *grenadiers* and the dragoons of the Guard were armed was so long as to preclude such suspension, save perhaps when mounted, although its length would still prove cumbersome in this position. No trace of this crossbelt can be found in the inventories pertaining to this regiment and French contemporary prints, including the authorities Henschel and Lejeune, certainly do not represent it. It is nonetheless only with reluctance that one dismisses an eye-witness report, however unlikely.

The *grenadiers* were initially armed with the old, straight-bladed *Garde des Consuls* sabre. The hilt was copper and the black leather scabbard encased in a three-section copper sheath. As of 1806, however, they were issued the familiar lightly curved *grenadier à cheval* pattern, with which the Empress's Dragoons were also armed, with a blade *à la Montmorency* 97.5cm long and a copper hilt bearing a grenade

device and black leather scabbard sheathed in a protective layer of copper. This copper sheath was composed of three sections held together by the two copper bracelets. The centre section had a cut-out through which the black leather of the scabbard was visible; this substantially reduced the strength of the whole and it was later deemed necessary to replace this large cut-out with two smaller ones in an effort to render the scabbard less flexible.

The musket of the *grenadiers à cheval* is open to some question: it is certain that they carried a pattern 144cm in overall length and with a 106cm barrel, issued in accordance with the First Consul's decree of 14 April 1803 (in which he specifies '. . . a fine musket model, the most attractive possible, of the same length as those issued dragoons, with bayonet, and which will permit fire from a depth of three ranks . . .'). The regimental magazine's inventories reveal 160 muskets in September of 1803 but 150 muskets and bayonets in 1804, and the official inventory of muskets manufactured from the *1er Vendémiaire An XI* through 1820 notes, in 1807, '. . . 50 musketoons of *grenadiers à cheval* pattern'. It is therefore possible that the *grenadiers* received some form of musketoon during the early years of a pattern and date of issue of which we are entirely ignorant: this would justify the German engravings' evidence of a musketoon crossbelt (see above). Alternatively, the loss of ten muskets during 1803/4 may have been natural wastage and the '*grenadier à cheval* pattern' musketoons described in the industrial manifests of 1807 destined for another unit.

The *grenadiers* were also equipped with a brace of pistols of either *An XI* or *An XIII* model.

The Medium Cavalry

THE EMPRESS'S DRAGOONS

Organisation

1806: Created further to the Imperial decree of 15 April from cavalry regiments of the Line (officers culled from the *grenadiers à cheval* and the *chasseurs à cheval* of the Guard) and comprised three squadrons, of which one was of *vélites*. The two regular squadrons numbered 476 men while that of *vélites* counted 296 troopers, commanded by 60 officers in total. Presented by the Emperor to his wife and named the *Régiment de Dragons de l'Impératrice*.

1807: Following the engagements of Eylau and Friedland the regiment was augmented by two squadrons, bringing the total of effectives to 1,269 men.

1808: Service in Spain.

1809: Engaged at Essling and Wagram.

1810: Two squadrons returned to Spain.

1812: On 1 January, squadron of *vélites* disbanded. On 23 January, a sixth squadron of 300 men formed and named the *2eme Dragons de Jeune Garde*; disbanded later in the year and incorporated into existing squadrons. Service in Russia.

1813: Fought at Bautzen, Wachau and Leipzig. Augmented 9 December by a regiment of *éclaireurs*.

1814: Defence of Champagne, engaged at Brienne, Champaubert, Montmirail, Château-Thierry, Vauchamps, Montereau, Rheims, Craonne, Arcis, Saint Dizier and Paris. Disbanded 3 April. Renamed the *Corps Royal des Dragons de France*, 12 May, under First Restoration.

1815: Resumed Imperial title as of 8 April and mustered 935 officers and men. Took part at Ligny and Waterloo, losing a total of 300 men and 25 officers. Dissolved 16 December.

Dress and Equipment

The habit: The full-dress tunic consisted of a dark green *habit*, with dark green collar, white lapels and cuff-slashes, and scarlet cuffs and turnbacks. The skirt was ornamented with pockets simulated by scarlet piping and the turnbacks bore aurore grenade devices mounted on white linen patches. The buttons were copper. The shoulders each bore an aurore fringeless epaulette, while the right shoulder also boasted an aurore aiguillette.

The surtout: This was a plainer and cheaper tunic reserved for everyday wear. It was single-breasted, closing by means of nine copper buttons, with green collar and cuffs. Its simulated pockets, turnbacks

Trumpeter of the *Chasseurs à Cheval* in campaign dress, 1813. Although we might more readily expect a trumpeter in campaign dress to adopt a black bearskin and overalls, we can imagine this fellow immediately prior to joining battle, at which point he would remove his green cape and roll it over his right shoulder as slight protection from edged weapons. His white bearskin colpack has a scarlet *flamme* with gold ornaments and a crimson over sky-blue plume. The trumpet cord is gold mixed with a third of crimson thread. His breeches are sky-blue with mixed gold and crimson lace. His black boots are ornamented with gold lace and tassel, while the saddle-cloth is trimmed with aurore lace. There were six such trumpeters per squadron, mounted on greys, and under the command of a *trompette-major* who formed part of the *Etat-Major*. (Toussaint. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

and epaulettes were identical to the *habit*. Around 1809, it was replaced by an *habit de petite uniforme*, sometimes also called a *surtout*, which was identical to the full-dress *habit* but manufactured from cheaper materials and with the plain, round cuffs of the old *surtouts*.

The stable jacket: The *gilet d'écurie* was plain dark green with copper buttons.

The hide riding breeches were reserved for full dress and replaced for the march with overalls of white duck cloth. Around 1811, these overalls were discontinued and a grey linen type issued in their stead. For stable dress and general fatigues, rough, undyed overalls, opening laterally by means of eighteen bone buttons, were employed.

Initially, the dragoons were issued the *manteau trois-quarts*, the large cavalry cape with short shoulder-cape of white cloth mixed with blue thread, lined at front and on either side of the rear vent in red and with a green collar. As of 1813, they were equipped with the *manteau-capote*, a sleeved greatcoat with shoulder-cape, of the same colour as the cavalry cape. The short shoulder-cape was fastened by three buttons and these were equipped with aurore wool brandenbergs.

Dragoons' boots were constructed of semi-soft black leather and were of the high riding-boot variety with knee-section. The spurs were detachable and made of blackened iron. In walking-out dress, calf-length boots of Hungarian pattern were adopted, although non-regulation issue.

The dragoons' helmet was of the neo-Grecian *Minerva* style: the copper cap inclined to the rear while the copper-plated crest swept forward. The black horsehair mane passed beneath the copper-plating and was gathered at the tip of the crest into a bulb from which the very tips of the hairs protruded in a form of aigrette; as the years passed, so the horsehair mane emerged from an increasingly low point at rear of the crest. The cap and peak were enveloped in an imitation leopardskin fur turban. Just forward of the copper chinscale rose on the left of the helmet was a copper plume-holder into which the scarlet plume was inserted.

The dragoons employed a plain black bicorn *chapeau* in walking-out dress, of the variety illustrated in *Napoleon's Dragoons and Lancers*, p. 30. Its sole ornamentation consisted of a tricolour cockade held in place by a loop of aurore lace attached to a copper button of the same pattern as those utilised on the uniform.

The *bonnet de police* was dark green with aurore piping on the seam lines of the *flamme* and aurore lace about the turban. The front was embellished with an embroidered aurore grenade device. Towards the end of the Empire, it would seem that an additional strip of white piping was added to the outside edge of the turban.

Dragoons' webbing comprised a black leather cartridge-pouch and white buff crossbelt; a white

buff swordbelt, bayonet-frog and slings; and white buff musket strap and swordknot. The cartridge-pouch bore a copper, lozenge-shaped device stamped with a shield bearing an Imperial eagle surmounted by the Imperial crown. The crossbelt was stitched along its sides, in the usual Guard cavalry manner, and had copper fittings.

The swordbelt was designed for use either about the waist or slung over the right shoulder. It was constructed of three separate sections linked by copper rings to which the scabbard slings of the sabre attached. The bayonet-frog was stitched behind the first of these rings. The square copper buckle was stamped with the same device as the cartridge-pouch, although a simpler version, bearing solely an Imperial eagle, was also in service.

Further to instructions from the *Conseil d'Administration* dated 1 December 1812 that '. . . it is deemed necessary that each NCO and trooper have the lock of his musket sheathed in a leather cover . . .' an order for 1,000 black leather cases was placed with the master-saddler for issue to the dragoons.

The dragoons' sabre was of the same pattern issued to the *grenadiers à cheval* with a lightly curved *Montmorency* blade mounted in a grenade-ornamented hilt. The scabbard was black leather covered by a brass envelope composed of three sections joined by copper bracelets to which the sword slings attached. The sabre had an overall length of 1.15m.

Dragoons were issued the 1777 model dragoon musket, as modified in *An IX* and *An XI*. Manufactured to a total of 450,000, its characteristics were as follows: length, 141.7cm; weight, 4.275kg; calibre, 17.5mm. They were further equipped with either the *An IX* or *An XIII* model pistols. The *An IX* cavalry pattern pistol replaced the 1766 model which was manufactured and issued until as late as 1802; it had the following characteristics: length, 33cm; weight, 1.3kg; calibre, 17.1mm. A total of 33,000 was manufactured. The *An XIII* model was inspired by the 1786 marine pattern pistol and was a simplified version of the *An IX* pattern with the following specifications: length, 35cm; weight, 1.23kg; calibre, 17.1mm. Both patterns are illustrated in *Napoleon's Cuirassiers and Carabiniers*, p. 20.

***Chasseur* on piquet escort duty, foul weather kit, 1806–07. Although, further to the orders dated 11 October 1803, chasseurs on escort duty with the Emperor were required to wear the pelisse and yellow hide riding breeches in order that the Emperor's party might be readily discernible at all times, the rigours of the 1805 campaign were such that the pelisses badly needed attention. The cost of this garment, however, at 59F for the troops and no less than 112.50F for NCOs, was such that it was deemed necessary to conduct the campaigns of 1806 and 1807 in the *habit*, normally reserved for No. 2 dress. Chasseurs on escort duty were further required never to wear their capes or greatcoats, lest it conceal their identity, and were therefore obliged to use only the detachable shoulder-cape in inclement weather. This trooper is so attired and we can go so far as to fix the time of day as between 6pm and 6am, since only between those hours were the escort chasseurs permitted to tuck the *flamme* of their colpacks within the headgear and put on the protective black top (described in the text). (Benigni. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)**

The Light Cavalry

THE CHASSEURS À CHEVAL

Organisation

1796: A mixed corps created by General Bonaparte from various units, including the old *Compagnie de Guides à Pied* of the *Armée des Alpes*, and named the *Guides de l'Armée d'Italie*.

1798: Renamed the *Guides de l'Armée d'Orient*.

1800: Became the *Chasseurs à Cheval de la Garde des Consuls*, 13 January. Comprised of one squadron of two companies, 8 September.

1801: Augmented to two squadrons of two companies each, 6 August. Designated a regiment on 14 November.

1802: Raised to a total of four squadrons on 1 October.

1804: Became the *Chasseurs à Cheval de la Garde Impériale* on 18 May.

1805: A squadron of four companies of *vélites* added, 17 September.

1806: *Vélites* formed into a second squadron, 15 April.

1809: December, *vélites* reduced to a single squadron of two companies.

1812: Regiment augmented to a total of five squadrons of *chasseurs* and the *vélites* companies dissolved.

1813: Regiment reorganised into a total of eight squadrons of which the first five were designated Old Guard and the remaining three Young Guard.

1814: Renamed the *Corps Royal des Chasseurs à Cheval de France*, comprising four squadrons, under the First Restoration.

1815: Resumed former Imperial title during the Hundred Days campaign. Under the Second Restoration, the regiment was initially dissolved in October and November but subsequently reconstituted as the *Régiment de Chasseurs de la Garde Royale*.

***Chasseur* in campaign dress, 1812. The above uniform is known to have been worn without exception throughout the Russian campaign: 'The Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard underwent before my very eyes the entire Russian campaign with only a dolman and a single pair of cloth riding breeches.' (General de Brack, *Avant-postes de cavalerie légère*, Preface p. 24). The riding breeches were undoubtedly the overalls of dark green specified by the *Tarif des effets d'habillement fournis à chaque Chasseur à son arrivée au corps*, dated 15 December 1812, which were double-lined on the inside-leg and about the trouser cuffs with fabric of the same colour, and required 4.10m of aurore lace for their outer seams. The three chevrons of aurore lace on his left upper arm designate between sixteen and twenty years service. Note the sabretache cover of plain black waxed and varnished cloth with its yellow painted symbol. The post-1809 pattern cartridge-pouch is slightly smaller than its predecessor and bears a copper Imperial eagle device. (Benigni. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)**

War Record:

1805–1807: With the *Grande Armée* at Nuremberg, Austerlitz, Lopaczyn, Eylau and Guttstadt.

1808: In Spain: Benavente.

1809: Part of the *Armée d'Allemagne* at Wagram.

1811–1812: A detachment in Spain: Elione.
1812: With the *Grande Armée* at Malojaroslawetz.
1813: With the *Grande Armée* at Reichenbach, Dresden, Leipzig, Weimar and Hanau.
1814: Château-Thierry, Craonne and Valcourt.
1815: Courtrai and Waterloo.

Dress and Equipment

The dolman was cut of green cloth, with green collar, scarlet cuffs and aurore lace and braid. It closed by means of eighteen hemispherical copper buttons acting as toggles for the eighteen loops of corresponding braid. The buttons of this central row were larger than those disposed along the four other rows down the breast.

The pelisse was cut of scarlet cloth, the garment was lined in white flannel and trimmed in frizzy black fur. Lace and braid were identical to those of the dolman, as was the copper button arrangement. The collar boasted an aurore lanyard or loop and toggle by means of which the garment was suspended from the shoulder. When worn normally, only the top four buttons could be closed, the jacket falling open thereafter; the loops of the remaining buttons were considerably shorter and purely decorative.

The *habit* was a throwback to the old *Guides* days, but was retained and worn throughout the Empire period. Cut of green cloth, it had green collar and cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, all piped in scarlet. The turnbacks bore aurore hunting-horn devices mounted on a scarlet patch. The left shoulder carried an aurore aiguillette terminating in two brass needles, while the right had a simple aurore trefoil epaulette mounted on green cloth. The hemispherical buttons were copper.

The stable jacket was cut entirely of green cloth, double-breasted, with twin rows of ten copper buttons.

Two patterns of Hungarian breeches were worn, the one of yellow deerskin and the other of green cloth, both of identical cut, very tight-fitting and ending at mid-calf. The former variety were worn for full dress while the latter were reserved for No. 2 dress. Those of green cloth were ornamented along the outer seams by a band of aurore wool lace which also served as decoration for the front flap, describing Hungarian knots.

On the march generally and when on campaign, the *chasseurs* adopted overalls of varying patterns to save these breeches from wear and tear. In the early years green overalls were commonly employed; reinforced with black leather, with a scarlet band of lace down the outer seams, they opened laterally by means of eighteen copper buttons. As of 1808, these were adapted to similar pairs with lace of aurore wool the length of the outer seams. Around 1811 a new variety appeared; no longer reinforced with

Officer of the *Chasseurs à Cheval* in marching order, 1812–14. In common with the rank and file, officers discarded pelisses throughout the campaigns of 1812–14. In the usual manner for campaign dress, this colpack is without the decorative plume and cords and tassels, and the *flamme* is tucked away within the headgear. His expensive green Moroccan-leather crossbelt is protected by a cover of crimson leather, likewise the costly cartridge-pouch. Of considerable interest are his overalls of dark green reinforced about the cuff of the trouser-leg with black leather, a rather rare sight, doubtless with a double thickness of green cloth about the inside leg, and the single strip of gold lace down the outer seam. The saddle-cloth and portemanteau are dark green and trimmed with scarlet piping and gold lace. (Benigni. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

Superior officer of the Polish Lancers in special full dress and trumpeter in full dress, 1809. The memoirs of Joseph Zaluski, a former officer of the regiment, reveal that '. . . At the beginning, when the volunteers had a greater taste for costume than war, we adopted two colours for the uniform: that for full dress was white while that for service dress was dark blue.' The full-dress uniform was therefore envisaged as comprising white *kurtka* and crimson trousers. That this applied only to the officers is borne out by a note from Major Dautancourt to *Chef d'Escadron* Kozietulski dated 21 December 1811 which specifies that crimson trousers were to be worn by all officers. This illustration is based on a sketch by Pierre Hess executed in 1813 during the great parade of the Guard in Dresden. The individual officer is either the *Colonel* or the *Colonel-Major* as only these two officers wore twin fringed epaulettes. The trumpeters' uniform, according to Zaluski, was originally entirely crimson with white facings and lace of mixed silver and crimson thread. This gave way, *c.* 1809, to that illustrated, comprising white *kurtka* faced in crimson, with crimson trousers laced in white. The lace, epaulettes, aiguillettes and piping were mixed silver and crimson. Note that the trumpeters' webbing was covered in crimson cloth and trimmed in silver lace, and that his *czapska* was covered in white cloth with crimson piping. (Gembarzewski. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

leather and devoid of lateral buttons, they boasted a double thickness of green cloth on the inside leg and a double band of aurore lace down the outer seams. As of late 1813, a new pattern cut of grey cloth appeared, reinforced with either black or fawn leather on the inner leg and with twin strips of scarlet lace along the outer seams. The First Restoration saw the *chasseurs* issued green overalls, reinforced in black leather with a single band of scarlet lace down the outer leg. Fatigue overalls were of undyed cloth, and closed by means of eighteen bone buttons down each leg.

Initially, the *chasseurs* wore a voluminous cape with short shoulder-cape, both of green cloth. As of 1802, however, their kit was augmented by a longer, detachable shoulder-cape for use over the cape when on the march, and without the cape beneath in two instances: when on foot duty (e.g. guard duty), and for those occasions when the *chasseurs* were acting as escort piquets to the Emperor, for which duty the use of capes was strictly forbidden. As of 1812, a green, sleeved *manteau-capote* (a greatcoat with short shoulder-cape) was issued.

The barrel-sash comprised threads of green wool held together by scarlet barrels. It was passed three times about the waist then tied by means of a loop and toggle of scarlet cord; the ends of the doubled-over cord were slung round to the front of the girdle where they were threaded through the belt proper, knotted, then left to swing free, ending in tassels of scarlet with green fringe.

Chasseurs wore Hungarian-pattern boots of black leather. The heart-shaped top edge was bordered with aurore lace and had a similarly coloured tassel. The spurs, screwed to the heel of the boot, were initially of bronzed iron, but these were replaced as of 1806 with copper-tipped versions owing to the high cost of the bronzed originals.

The *chasseurs* were at first issued a fur-covered shako of the same style as that illustrated previously for the 2nd Hussars (see *Napoleon's Hussars*). Thereafter, the classic black *colpack* was worn: issued from 1803, it comprised a rigid leather frame covered in bearskin, 25cm tall at front, 27.7cm at rear and 25cm in diameter at top; a scarlet *flamme* piped and tasselled in aurore fell from its top, though this was tucked in and covered with a waxed, black circular cover when on campaign

(this rigid cover was attached by means of eight hooks which corresponded to eyes let into the top of the headgear). A green-tipped scarlet plume, about the base of which was festooned a set of short aurore cords and tassels, was inserted above the hemispherical cockade; on the march it would be sheathed in a black, waxed-cloth cover. There was also a pair of leather, copper-scaled chinscales, which might be either tied beneath the wearer's chin or hooked to the back of the headgear by means of a small black leather strap and button.

For off-duty or walking-out dress, *chasseurs* would favour a black, goat's-hair-bordered felt bicorne *chapeau*, dating back to *Guides* days and previously worn for all dress. The cockade loop, corner tassels and slim (from 3 to 5mm) vertical slashes were aurore. The dark green *bonnet de police* was lavishly ornamented with aurore wool lace, scarlet piping and an aurore hunting-horn device. The long *flamme* was piped aurore and terminated in an aurore tassel.

Chasseurs' webbing included a plain black leather cartridge-pouch, cartridge-pouch and musketoon crossbelts, *chasseur*-style swordbelt and swordknot. The plain, black leather cartridge-pouch, gradually replaced post-1809 by a somewhat smaller version bearing a copper Imperial eagle device, was suspended from a white buff leather crossbelt which bore copper buckles and rivets. It was worn beneath a slightly wider musketoon crossbelt, of identical construction, to which it was secured by a spherical copper button. As with all Guard unit webbing, both crossbelts were of finer manufacture than that issued to the Line, significantly so in the finish of the buckles and all metal parts, and embellished with a clearly distinguishable line of stitching along their edges.

The swordbelt was also of white buff leather with twin sword slings and three slings to which the sabretache was attached. The materials and fittings were identical to those employed on the crossbelts. With the introduction of bayonets for their musketoons, the *chasseurs* were supplied separately with bayonet-frogs which were to be stitched immediately behind the first sword-suspension ring. The swordknots were initially made of either white buff leather or lacquered deerskin. Later, these were replaced with varieties constructed of white wool, with white lace tassel.

Kettledrummer of the Polish Lancers, 1811–14. One of ten musicians under the command of a *maréchal-des-logis* recorded by Major Dautancourt as having cost the officers of the regiment 11,675.62F in pay, instruments and dress. It seems likely that the musicians were none other than the trumpeters dressed incognito for the sake of splendid appearance on important occasions. This is borne out by the fact that musicians do not feature on the muster-rolls of the regiment, although this could mean they were simply hired performance by performance. Of interest, and in slight support of the former theory, is the revelation that a deserter trumpeter apprehended by Dautancourt was recorded by him as having made off with, among other valuable property of the Empire, a trombone. (Gembarzewski. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

Trooper and trumpeter of the Polish Lancers in marching order, 1808. The lancers are almost invariably represented in their *kurtkas* with plumes flying and epaulettes gleaming; in reality they spent a good three-quarters of their time clad as shown above. This illustration is based on information contained in the archives of the Ministry of War and the correspondence of Dautancourt, and represents their dress on the march from Chantilly to Spain in 1808. They both wear the *gilet d'écurie* and different patterns of overalls: on the left, the trooper wears what are probably his stable overalls; on the right, the trumpeter wears grey overalls, fastened by eighteen pewter buttons mounted on a crimson strip of lace, with flapped hip-pockets bearing three pewter buttons apiece and crimson piping. Note that their *czapskas* are encased in black oilskin and that the saddle-cloth has been folded up under the portemanteau to provide some protection to the white wool Imperial eagle device embroidered thereon. The trumpet-cord is of mixed silver and crimson thread. (Van Huen. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

Chasseurs employed a light cavalry pattern sabre specifically designed for the Guard and issued from September 1803. The scabbard was black leather, enveloped by a copper sheath of three sections. The centre section was initially composed of two riveted sheets of copper, but these were later replaced by a single sheet with hollowed-out centre (through which the black leather of the scabbard proper was visible) and welded to the end sections beneath the copper bracelets to which the slings attached.

Chasseurs were armed with a carbine and a brace of pistols. Originally either a sawn-off musket or musketoon of foreign manufacture, the *chasseurs'* carbine became the 1786 hussar pattern musketoon as of 1803 (see *Napoleon's Line Chasseurs*, p. 35). The bayonet was that employed with the *An IX* model musketoon, with a blade 48.7cm long. The scabbard was brown leather. As was the lot of all French cavalry, the *chasseurs* were issued pistols of highly diverse patterns and quality, many of foreign origin and with varying calibres. From the end of the Consulate through to that of the Empire, these were slowly replaced by the *An IX* and *An XIII* models (as illustrated in *Napoleon's Cuirassiers and Carabiniers*, p. 20).

THE MAMELUKES

Organisation

1799: General Kléber created a mounted company of Syrian Janissaries from Turks who took part in the siege of Acre, 25 September.

1800: Augmented by Mamelukes and formed into three companies of 100 men apiece, 7 July. Renamed the *Mamloucks* [sic] *de la République*, 26 October.

1801: Decree of 13 October orders a single squadron of 250 men to be formed.

1802: Previous decree annulled and a squadron of 150 ordered instead, 7 January. List of effectives dated 21 April reveals 13 officers and 155 men.

1803: Decree of 25 December orders the Mamelukes to form a single company attached to the *chasseurs à cheval* of the Guard. Organisation to comprise: 1 *capitaine-commandant*, French; 1 *adjutant-sous-lieutenant*, French; 1 *chirurgien-major*, French; 1 veterinary surgeon, French; 1 master-saddler, French; 1 master-tailor, French; 1 master-cobbler, French; 1 master-armourer, French; 2 *capitaines*, Mamelukes; 2 *lieutenants*, Mamelukes; 2 *sous-lieutenants*, Mamelukes; 1 *maréchal-des-logis-chef*, French; 8 *maréchaux-des-logis*, of which two French; 1 *fourrier*, French; 10 *brigadiers*, of which two French; 2 trumpeters; 2 *maréchaux-*

ferrants; 85 Mamelukes—a total of 9 officers and 114 men.

1806: Decree of 15 April re-establishes totals as 13 officers and 147 men, including a *porte-étendard*, four *porte-queues*, a *brigadier-trompette* and four French *brigadiers*.

1813: Squadron augmented to 250 men, 29 January. On 6 March, unit becomes tenth squadron of the *chasseurs à cheval* of the Guard. Decree of 17 March establishes second company as belonging to the Young Guard.

1814: Young Guard company detached to the *Armée du Nord*.

Trooper and officer of the Polish Lancers in campaign dress, 1809–14. This illustration serves to convey the far from flamboyant reality behind the glittering full dress. The trooper's cape is white with crimson collar and is of the *manteau trois-quarts* variety. The officer's is dark blue with crimson collar and is the *manteau-capote* pattern. Note that the lance pennant was covered when not in use. (Gembarzewski. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

1814: With the First Restoration, the company of Mamelukes of the Old Guard were incorporated in the *Corps Royal des Chasseurs de France* (bar seven men who followed Napoleon to Elba); the company of Mamelukes of the Young Guard were incorporated in the *7eme Chasseurs à Cheval*.

At this date, only some eighteen men could be counted true Mamelukes; these retired to the port of Marseilles where they were massacred by the populace.

Despite the Imperial decree of 21 March 1815, in which it is stated that no foreigners could be admitted into the Guard, Napoleon's decree of 24 April prescribed, *inter alia*, that the *chasseurs* of the Guard were to comprise a squadron of two companies of Mamelukes for the Belgian campaign. This is confirmed by the known fact that some ninety-four men who did not serve under the First Restoration re-enlisted for the Hundred Days campaign. No casualties have been recorded, however. Certain Mamelukes who attained officer class continued to serve France after the final abdication and the four remaining in 1830 are known to have accompanied Marshal Clauzel as interpreters for his Algerian campaign.

Of the 583 men who passed through the muster-books over the fifteen-year period, 209 were coloured as against 374 Frenchmen. From 1809 through 1812, three-quarters of the effectives were coloured, but thereafter only about a third were so.

Dress and Equipment

The Mamelukes were originally clad in an oriental costume of Syrian and Turkish Mameluke pattern and they retained this method of dress after passing into French service. The costume comprised: a *cahouk* head-dress, in principal of green further to the 7 January 1802 decree (which sought to demonstrate in this manner the new-found loyalty of these Moslems to France), surrounded by a turban; a sleeved chemise ornamented with lace and piping; an Arab sash; *charoual*-style trousers and boots of either yellow, red or fawn leather.

The weaponry was prescribed by the Consular decree of *11 Germinal An X* (1 April 1802) and included: a carbine; a blunderbuss; a pair of pistols

Officers of the Polish Lancers in undress uniforms, 1808–14. From left to right: an officer in ball dress consisting of white *habit* faced in crimson with silver lace, white waistcoat trimmed in silver lace and braid, white cashmir nankeen breeches, silk stockings and black shoes with silver buttons; an officer in barracks order comprising crimson fatigue-cap with black fur turban, a dark blue *surtout* tunic with crimson piping and silver-plated buttons, and dark blue trousers with twin strips of crimson lace; and finally, an officer in walking-out dress of black felt *chapeau*, dark blue *surtout* with crimson collar and cuffs trimmed in silver lace, plain white waistcoat with silver-plated buttons and white cotton nankeen breeches and stockings. Note that the officers at each side are armed with a gilt-hilted *épée* in lieu of the cumbersome sabre. (Gembarzewski. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

mace; a lance (for a lancer company which was in fact never formed).

In reality, the blunderbuss was carried and only later replaced with a musketoon. The two pistols were generally both carried in the sash and the saddle-holsters concealed a second pair. Finally, a short hand-axe often replaced the mace.

From 1805 through 1813, the *cahouk* head-dress was either red or crimson with white turban. Its ornaments are open to certain speculation. Although the Würtz Collection indicates only a centrally placed cockade, other authorities show a

(one of which was to be carried in the sash); a *Mameluke* sabre (a Turkish scimitar with a curved blade 77.2cm long, wooden grip and oriental-style brass quillon; a black leather scabbard with brass fittings); a dagger (with 35.5cm blade and wooden hilt, ivory for officers; the sheath was brass); a

Trooper, master-craftsman and NCO of the Polish Lancers in undress uniforms, 1808–14. The trooper is in stable dress of *bonnet de police*, with dark blue *flamme* piped in crimson and crimson turban laced in silver, the entirely dark blue *gilet d'écurie* with pewter buttons and the undyed, bone-buttoned stable overalls. The master-craftsman, in centre, might be tailor, saddler or armourer and is in full dress: a dark blue *habit* with crimson collar and cuffs, all facings trimmed in silver lace, and epaulette and aiguillettes of mixed crimson and silver thread; the dark blue waistcoat is embellished with silver lace and braid of mixed silver and crimson. His breeches are dark blue and laced down the outer leg and on the front flap in the form of Hungarian knots; this lace is the same as that about the top edge of his Hungarian boots and is of mixed silver and crimson thread. The tassels of his boots and swordknot are also of mixed thread. His *chapeau* carries a white plume. The figure on the right is an NCO in dark blue overcoat with crimson piping and silver lace. He wears the regular dark blue breeches with crimson lace and the same style fatigue-cap as the trooper. (Gembarzewski. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

brass crescent moon surmounted by a brass star; this star is represented as having either five or six points (in which latter case it resembles the Seal of Solomon star commonly borne by Moslem troops); on the other hand, Vanson opts for cockade and star and crescent device. The headgear bore a black aigrette, sometimes gathered into a bulb at the base and in other cases sprouting from amidst a second, shorter and fatter black aigrette.

The jerkin became worn closed with the sash tied on top of it. The variously coloured chemise developed a tall European-style closed collar and, in the case of NCOs, carried French-pattern rank distinctions in the form of either chevrons or stripes, dependent on the style of cuff. The cartridge-pouch and crossbelt were constructed of either red or green Moroccan leather; the Turkish-style sabre cord was usually red and the Mamelukes acquired a red swordknot. In the course of the campaigns, however, French-pattern cartridge-pouches, crossbelts and swordbelts were frequently adopted.

After 1813, the influx of French nationals into the regiment necessitated the creation of a French-style uniform to be worn in conjunction with the oriental dress. The *Tarif des matières employées à la confection des effets d'habillement, d'équipement, etc., à fournir à chaque Mameluk lors de son admission au corps* gives details of both the new oriental and French uniforms. Those already in the ranks were only issued these new effects as and when their old gear was lost or worn out. The list includes:

Oriental dress: A cloth *yaleck* (the chemise) of variable colour, with spherical buttons and wool lace (mixed wool and gold for trumpeters and NCOs); a cloth jerkin of scarlet with spherical buttons and wool lace (wool and gold for trumpeters and NCOs); amaranth *charoual*-style trousers with wool lace (wool and gold for trumpeters and NCOs).

French dress: An indigo *habit* with crimson piping and lace (NCOs to wear an indigo pelisse with gold lace and braid and black fur trim); a scarlet, double-breasted waistcoat; indigo breeches of Hungarian cut; indigo overalls, reinforced with black leather and decorated with crimson lace; an indigo *bonnet de police* with crimson *flamme* and yellow piping, lace and tassel; an indigo stable jacket and grey stable overalls; a grey cloth *manteau-capote.*

Trooper of the Dutch Lancers in marching order, 1811–12. This figure is in typical marching order, with his *czapska* covered in black oilcloth, his *kurtka* buttoned over to protect the dark blue facings, and overalls over his scarlet breeches. The overalls are the undyed cloth stable pattern, which indicates that it is either spring or summer since heavier varieties were employed in poor weather. The saddle-cloth is dark blue and trimmed in yellow lace of two different widths; note that the bottom corner has been tucked up. The portemanteau is scarlet with yellow lace and piping. (Rousselot. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

It is uncertain but probably unlikely that the French dress was worn on campaign. Instead, both Frenchmen and Mamelukes probably wore oriental dress but with items of equipment borrowed from the French style. Where this 'borrowing' included webbing, it might equally have been of either white buff or black leather.

THE GARDES D'HONNEUR

Returning from the disastrous Russian campaign, the Emperor set about raising a new *Grande Armée* on an empty public purse. One of the most expensive items was cavalry and he therefore conceived of raising a force of 10,000 horse at no

expense. He would canvass the nobles and the rich bourgeois to form the *Gardes d'Honneur*, an élite cavalry regiment which would furnish him a personal guard of honour; they would be paid the same as the *chasseurs à cheval* and be assured the rank of *sous-lieutenant* after twelve months' service—in return they would mount, dress and equip themselves at personal expense.

One way or another this was achieved and the 1st Regiment was raised at Versailles, the 2nd at Metz, the 3rd at Tours and the 4th at Lyon. They included Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Italians and Belgians. These last were the most numerous and totalled twenty-five per cent of the 1st and 2nd Regiments. Unfortunately, the *Gardes d'Honneur* were badly received by the Old Guard, containing as they did green volunteers whose experience did not merit their Guard status, replacements for nobles' sons unwilling to join up (this despite a law specifically drawn up to suppress the practice), plain conscripts paid for with a tax specially levied on childless families, near-mutinous Italians and Dutchmen, and hostile noblemen and pampered bourgeois. They were therefore *in* the Guard but not *of* it.

Trooper of the Dutch Lancers in marching order, 1812–14. He wears the *manteau-capote* greatcoat cut of sky-blue cloth with scarlet collar. The body of the coat fastened by means of six cloth-covered buttons while the short shoulder-cape bore three similar buttons for the same purpose. The inside legs of the heavy dark blue overalls are reinforced with black leather and scarlet lace ornaments the outer seams. Unlike their British counterparts, the French cavalry only rarely walked their mounts, usually only when steep gradients compelled them, preferring to remain in the saddle for the duration of the march. The usual system was that the horses walked for the first hour after which a ten minute halt was called, during which time the harnessing was adjusted and the pack equipment redistributed; thereafter they walked for a further mile and then alternated with a trot every 100 paces for two hours. As a rule of thumb, their walking-pace was 100yd a minute, their trot 220yd a minute and their gallop 300yd a minute. (Rousselot. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

Desertions were so rife that a special law had to be passed on 7 December 1813 to stem the tide of homeward-bound Dutchmen. Mutiny was not unheard of, and the worst case was doubtless that at Tours which, though suppressed at the outset, culminated in an attempt on the life of *Général de Brigade* the Comte de Segur, the commanding officer of the 3rd Regiment. Once the campaign was under way, however, they acquitted themselves well.

Organisation

1813: By 13 September, 1,000 men of the four regiments had been gathered in the vicinity of Dresden. Fought at Leipzig and Hanau.

1814: The *Gardes* were scattered all over France's eastern border, largely bottled up in such towns as Mayence and Strasbourg. A division of them under General Count Defrance was raised at Rambervilliers on 13 January, and these fought at Rheims. Another contingent, one hundred strong under General Vincent, fought at Dormans and Paris. With the abdication of the Emperor, the regiment was disbanded 14–22 July and most of the men were incorporated in the *Maison du Roi* of Louis XVIII.

1815: Only some eighty-seven men remained of the original corps and these swore allegiance to Napoleon for the Hundred Days campaign.

Dress and Equipment

The four regiments were distinguished from one another by the colour of their plumes: these were dark green with tips of red for the 1st Regiment, indigo for the 2nd, yellow for the 3rd and white for the 4th. Otherwise, they were dressed and equipped in basically the same manner.

The pelisse was of familiar hussar cut and made of dark green cloth, lined in white flannel and trimmed with black fur. The breast bore five rows of eighteen buttons, between which were rows of white braid. The lace about the fur trim was white. The buttons were pewter.

The dolman was also of hussar pattern, cut of dark green cloth with scarlet facings. The breast was ornamented with five rows of eighteen pewter buttons and white braid and lace.

The *Gardes d'Honneur* wore scarlet breeches of Hungarian cut. White lace embellished the outer seams and the front flap in the form of bastion loops, although some varieties bore Hungarian knots in white piping instead. These were generally replaced with riding overalls of dark green woollen cloth, with a strip of scarlet lace down the outer seams, on campaign.

The troopers wore the sleeved *manteau-capote* with both greatcoat and shoulder-cape cut of dark green cloth. The barrel-sash was constructed of crimson threads with white barrels, cords and tassels. The sabretache was of plain black leather bearing a pewter Imperial eagle device and regimental number.

The *Gardes* wore an 1810-pattern shako, 220mm tall by 270mm in diameter. It was covered in scarlet cloth and had upper and lower bands of white. The cords and tassels were also white, and the shako plate and chinscales were of white metal. The *Gardes d'Honneur* took it upon themselves to wear the cords and tassels in affected ways: normally hanging on the right, most wore them on the left, and at least the 3rd Regiment took to hanging both front and rear sets of cord at the front. An existing headgear, part of the Brunon Collection, is clearly the officers' pattern of 1810-model shako, with interlinking rings reinforcing the leather chinstrap and lion's-head roses, but it is uncertain whether this was worn out of dandyism or necessity. Finally, the plumes, described above, had pompons of company colour at their base.

Troopers of the Dutch Lancers in fatigue dress, 1812. The uniforms shown are those reserved for the regimental depot. They wear the *bonnet de police*, the *gilet d'écurie* of sky-blue cloth with scarlet collar, and overalls. The left-hand figure represents winter or foul weather dress, while the right-hand figure is in summer or fine weather uniform; note that the difference involves not only their choice of overalls but also footwear. (Benigni. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

The webbing comprised a plain black leather cartridge-pouch and plain white buff crossbelt, musketoon crossbelt, swordbelt of light-cavalry pattern and swordknot. Their sabres were the *An XI* light cavalry pattern with copper hilt, 845mm steel blade and iron scabbard. The *Gardes d'Honneur* were equipped with the *An IX/XIII*-pattern light cavalry musketoon.

The Light Horse Lancers

THE POLISH LANCERS

Organisation

1807: Raised further to decree of 2 March as the *Régiment de Chevau-Légers Polonais de la Garde*. Organised from Polish volunteers into four squadrons of two companies apiece, 16 April.

Officers of the Dutch Lancers in undress uniforms, 1811. The left-hand figure is a *Capitaine Adjutant-Major* in casual morning dress. This consists of the *bonnet de police* of identical pattern and colour to the troopers' but embellished with gold lace; the *kurtka*, buttoned over, with his rank indicated by aiguillettes on the left shoulder and a heavy gold bullion epaulette on the right; and the regular officers' pattern scarlet trousers with gold lace. The subaltern on the right is clad in the plain dark blue *redingote* popular among lancer officers for foot duty. He wears dark blue *petite tenue* breeches with scarlet lace. Note the *kurtka*-style cut of the top of the overcoat, and his black webbing. (Benigni. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

1809: Became the *Régiment de Chevau-Légers Lanciers Polonais de la Garde*, with the introduction of the lance following the battle of Wagram.

1811: Renamed the *1er Régiment de Chevau-Légers Lanciers de la Garde*.

1812: Fifth squadron added to regiment. A second regiment, the *3eme Régiment de Chevau-Légers Lanciers* raised on 5 July.

1813: The remains of the second regiment disbanded 22 March and, 11 April, sixth squadron added to the 1st Regiment; first three squadrons designated Old Guard while remaining three categorised as Middle Guard. With the dissolution of the *3eme Régiment de Chevau-Légers Lanciers de la Garde* a seventh squadron was added to the regiment in July and designated Young Guard; composed of Poles and Lithuanians. On 9 December, regiment reduced to four squadrons and a regiment of *éclaireurs-lanciers* attached to the corps.

1814: A single squadron accompanies the Emperor in exile to Elba.

1815: The returned squadron in exile, along with Poles who had remained in France, re-formed the regiment and fought at Ligny and Waterloo.

Dress and Equipment

The Polish lancers wore a *kurtka* of Turkish blue with crimson cuffs, collar, lapels, turnbacks and piping. Although frequently misapplied to additional areas of the facing cloth, silver lace 15mm in width trimmed only the lapels except in the cases of officers, trumpeters and certain NCOs. The lapels were invariably crossed over towards the shoulder bearing the aiguillette when the troops were in any but full dress. This revealed the dark-blue ground colour of the tunic and left but a single strip of crimson piping down the free edge of the lapels to ornament the breast. The aiguillettes were white and worn on the right shoulder until 1809 when, with the introduction of the lance, they were transposed with the white wool fringed epaulette of the left. The buttons were hemispherical and constructed of pewter.

The *gilet d'écurie* was dark blue with shoulder-

straps. It was single-breasted, closing by means of nine pewter buttons, and had two buttons at each round cuff.

The lancers' breeches were dark blue and resembled trousers of stovepipe cut. The outer seams were embellished with a slim strip of crimson piping with a strip of crimson lace either side. The lower leg was adjustable about the riding boot by means of five loops of crimson cord. For the march, lancers adopted overalls of dark blue, reinforced about the inner leg with black leather and opening laterally by means of eighteen pewter buttons mounted on a strip of crimson lace down each outer seam. A patch of leather was frequently sewn to the right outer thigh to protect the cloth from the chafing of the slung carbine. In stable dress, lancers employed the standard rough, undyed cloth overalls common to most of the French cavalry.

The lancers at first utilised a plain white cape with crimson collar, the *manteau trois-quarts*, devoid of both sleeves and short shoulder-cape. The adoption of the lance necessitated their exchange for the sleeved *manteau-capote*, constructed of the same cloths and complete with shoulder-cape. The insides of both the front opening and rear vent were lined in crimson. The lancers wore a short, ankle-length, black leather boot.

The Polish lancers wore a *czapska* covered in crimson cloth which varied but little in form during the course of the Empire. Although originally 22cm in 1808, its height was reduced to 20cm by the end of the era. White piping ornamented the crown, while a strip of white lace covered the join between the top and the black leather cap itself. The peak was black leather lined in green and trimmed in silver. The front of the headgear was emblazoned with a stamped rising-sun plate with brass rays and silver centre, bearing a brass Imperial 'N' cypher. The chinstrap roses were embossed lions' heads bearing hooks and were silver-plated. The chinstrap itself was leather, in a crimson cloth sheath with protective interlinking rings of silver. In full dress, the *czapska* would be embellished with white cords and tassels and a white plume 47cm tall. In marching order the cords, tassels and plume would be packed in the portemanteau and the *czapska* enveloped in a cloth cover—usually constructed of waxed black cloth or oilskin.

The equipment comprised swordbelt and slings,

Officers of the Dutch Lancers in undress uniforms, 1811. The left-hand figure is clad in walking-out or ball dress consisting of black felt *chapeau*, with white plume and gold ornaments; scarlet *frac* tunic, with dark blue cuffs and piping about the lapels and collar; plain linen waistcoat; white cotton breeches and stockings, and black shoes with gilded buckles. The right-hand figure is in informal dress reserved for quarters. It comprises a Polish bonnet, the *confederatka*, of scarlet cloth with gold lace and piping; a dark blue *surtout* tunic with scarlet collar, cuffs and piping down the breast and about the turnbacks; a plain white waistcoat, and dark blue undress breeches with scarlet lace. Note the preference for black webbing with these breeches. His sabre is the officers' pattern of the *An XI* light cavalry model. (Rousselot. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

swordknot, cartridge-pouch and crossbelt, musketoon crossbelt and sling, and musketoon lock-cover. The swordbelt was of white buff leather, with brass fittings and a large square brass buckle stamped with a crowned Imperial eagle device. The swordknot was either of white buff or lacquered deerskin. The cartridge-pouch was of highly polished black leather and bore a brass crowned Imperial eagle device. It was suspended from a white buff crossbelt with brass buckle and

Trumpeters of the Dutch Lancers in full dress, 1813. Trumpeters' full-dress uniform consisted of a white *czapska* and *kurtka* with scarlet breeches. The facings were scarlet. The gold lace about the collar, cuffs and lapels was 11mm in width and both the epaulettes and the aiguillettes were of mixed scarlet and gold thread. The gold lace of the breeches was 22mm in width. The *czapska* was of identical pattern to that of the troopers, but with the piping, cords and tassels of mixed scarlet and gold in the proportions of two-thirds and one-third respectively. The plume is here shown as scarlet with white tip, but this is open to some doubt and white plumes with scarlet tips were equally possible. (Toussaint. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

fittings. The musketoon crossbelt was constructed of these same materials but with the addition of a steel musket clip complete with slim white buff strap. The musketoon's lock cover was also of white buff and all the buff leathers were stitched along both sides of their entire length in common with the other units of Guard cavalry.

The steel-bladed lance introduced in December of 1809 had a blackened wood staff and steel ferrule. The wrist-strap was of Hungarian leather. The overall length was 2.75m. The pennant which attached to the top was crimson over white and measured 487mm in depth, 487mm in length from V-cut to the staff and 73cm in overall length. The lancers received rather poor quality Prussian sabres when the regiment was raised in Poland and these were replaced upon their arrival in France, in March 1809, by either the *An XI* light cavalry pattern sabre, with iron scabbard, or earlier patterns of hussar variety, with brass fittings and hilt. These 'hussar' style sabres might either have been the variety we associate with Line hussars or those with which the *chasseurs à cheval* were issued. The weight of the *An XI*-pattern light cavalry sabre's iron scabbard was such as to provoke complaints to the Ministry of War that copper- or brass-fitted scabbards were preferred.

Trumpet-banner of the Dutch Lancers, 1811. This illustration is based on a photograph of an existing model exhibited at the Kazan cathedral in St. Petersburg. It measures 40 × 30cm; for colours, see Plate E1. (Rousselot. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

Trumpeter of the Dutch Lancers in campaign dress, 1813. The full dress white *kurtka* of the trumpeters was reserved solely for the most formal occasions and a second full dress *kurtka* of sky-blue replaced it on most occasions. The trumpeter illustrated is so clad, with the lapels buttoned over; the tunic has scarlet collar, cuffs and turnbacks with gold lace, and epaulettes and aiguillette of mixed gold and scarlet thread. (Rousselot. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

The lancers also received musketoons of dubious foreign origin and these were duly replaced by the *An IX*-pattern musketoon of Imperial manufacture. Their pistols were initially of Prussian origin, but these were found to be too long for their holsters and were exchanged for either the *An IX* or *XIII* pattern.

THE DUTCH LANCERS

Organisation

1810: Further to the decree of 13 September, the Dutch *Régiment de Hussards de la Garde à Cheval du Roi* became the *2eme Régiment de Chevau-Légers Lanciers de la Garde*. The regiment comprised 58 officers, 881 men and 865 horses divided into four squadrons. Reorganisation of 1 October raised the existing *Etat-Major* from eleven to twenty officers, including: 1 *colonel*, 2 *majors*, 4 *chefs d'escadrons*, 1 *quartier-maître*, 1 *capitaine-instructeur*, 2 *capitaines-adjutants-majors*, 4 *lieutenants-sous-adjutants-majors*, 1 *porte-aigle*, 2 *chirurgiens-majors*, 2 *chirurgiens-aides-majors*, and 12 troopers.

The decree further instructed that officer-class vacancies should be filled with officers from other Dutch cavalry units, while trooper vacancies should be filled from the *3eme Régiment de Hussards Hollandais* and the *Garde du Corps Hollandaise*.

1812: Regiment augmented to five squadrons 11 March, the fifth comprising men culled from some thirty cavalry depots and a single squadron of the Dutch *Garde Royale* retrieved from the 1st Hussars stationed in Spain. Totals of 1 September include 1,406 troopers, including 58 *vélites*.

1813: Decree of 10 January reorganised the regiment into eight squadrons of 250 men apiece, the numbers made up with Frenchmen. On 22 February, a squadron of the *Garde à Cheval de Paris* was assimilated into the regiment (official decree of 6 March), bringing it to a total of ten squadrons. On 17 March, the first five squadrons designated Old Guard and the remaining five *Jeune Garde*.

1814: Royal Ordnance of 12 May turned Old Guard squadrons into the *Corps Royal des Chevau-Légers Lanciers de France*, comprising 42 officers and 601 men. *Jeune Garde* squadrons dissolved. Marshal Ney's review of 2 August lists 32 officers and 482 men.

1815: With the return of Napoleon, the regiment resumed Imperial service, incorporating the single remaining squadron of Polish lancers which accompanied the Emperor to Elba, 8 April, under the name of the *Régiment de Chevau-Légers de la Garde Impériale*.

With the Second Restoration, the Polish squadron entered Russian service (1 October) while the remainder were

Syrian horseman, 1799. The Mamelukes were originally formed from cavalry such as this. His headgear is brick red with a white turban, striped in red; the chemise is white with vertical red pinstripe; the waistcoat is dark green with yellow half-sleeves and lace; the sash is cobalt, and the breeches are brick red. The sabre and scabbard are gold, as are the pistol holsters, stirrups, false-martingale and halter. The saddle-cloth is scarlet with gold lace trim. The stirrup-leather is brown and the fringe on the bridle and false-martingale is mixed scarlet and brick red. (Huen. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

disposed of by Royal decree of 5 September: the 3rd Squadron at Castel-Sarrazin (9 November); the 4th Squadron at Grenade (16 November); the *Etat-Major* and 1st Squadron at Gignac (16 December); and the 2nd Squadron at Agen (20 December).

Dress and Equipment

The Dutch lancers' *kurtkas* were cut of scarlet cloth and had dark blue collar, cuffs, lapels, turnbacks and piping. In their case, the aiguillettes were always worn on the left shoulder while the right bore a fringed epaulette; both forms of shoulder ornament were made of yellow wool save for the crescent of the fringed epaulette, which was dark blue. Buttons were copper and the *kurtka* was usually buttoned over to the left, towards the aiguillettes, hiding the dark blue lapels save for a dark blue piping which trimmed the open edge. The lancers' *gilet d'écurie* consisted of a sky-blue tunic with scarlet collar. It was double-breasted and closed by parallel rows of nine copper buttons. Like their Polish contemporaries, the Dutch Lancers also employed this tunic widely in marching order and as general campaign dress wear.

The lancers wore similar trousers to their Polish counterparts but cut of scarlet cloth and with twin strips of dark blue lace down the seams of the outer leg. The pattern of overall generally employed was dark blue, reinforced with black leather about the inside leg and opening laterally by means of eighteen copper buttons set on scarlet lace down each outer seam. These same overalls were frequently embellished with hip-pockets with button-down flaps; the flaps ended in three points and bore either three or five copper buttons. The off-white stable overalls were also occasionally adopted in marching order dependent on the weather. The Dutch Lancers employed a sleeved *manteau-capote* of sky-blue with scarlet collar.

Both Polish and Dutch Lancers were shod in a black leather, ankle-length boot described as the Mameluke pattern. The spurs were copper-plated except for the iron rowel.

The Dutch Lancers' *czapska* was modelled, as indeed was their entire costume, on their Polish comrades' pattern. It was covered in scarlet cloth and had yellow piping along the crown seams, and in the form of a cross on the top, and a wide strip of yellow lace disguised the join with the black leather cap. The front plate was identical to the Poles' version, as were the other smaller details of the headgear. The plume, however, was white and the cords and tassels yellow; these ornaments were reserved for full dress and the hat was usually worn without accessories; in marching order the whole was encased in black oilcloth.

The *bonnet de police* consisted of a dark blue turban, trimmed in yellow lace, and a scarlet *flamme*, trimmed along its seams with yellow piping and terminated by a yellow tassel.

The webbing of the Dutch Lancers was in all respects identical to that issued the Polish Lancers. Readers are referred to the appropriate section.

1 Trooper, Empress's Dragoons, marching order, 1806–1809
2 Trumpeter, Empress's Dragoons, marching order, 1810–1814
3 Officer, Empress's Dragoons, cape, 1806–1813

1 **Trooper,** *Grenadiers à Cheval,* **service dress, 1806–1807**
2 **Trumpeter,** *Grenadiers à Cheval,* **full dress and cape, 1806–1807**
3 **Officer,** *Grenadiers à Cheval,* **service dress, 1809–1814**

1 **Officer,** *Chasseurs à Cheval,* **full dress, 1804–1808**
2 **Trooper,** *Chasseurs à Cheval,* **campaign dress, 1804–1808**
3 **Trumpeter,** *Chasseurs à Cheval,* **campaign dress, 1812**

1 *Brigadier-trompette,* **Polish Lancers, service dress, 1810–1814**
2 **Subaltern, Polish Lancers, campaign dress, 1810–1814**
3 **Trooper, Polish Lancers, service dress, 1810–1814**

1 **Trumpet-major, Dutch Lancers, full dress, 1811**
2 **Lieutenant *Sous-adjutant-major,* Dutch Lancers, campaign dress, 1812**
3 ***Brigadier,* Dutch Lancers, summer marching order, 1812–1814**

1 Trooper, German Light Horse, service full dress, 1807
2 Trumpeter, German Light Horse, campaign dress, 1808–1809
3 Officer, élite squadron *(Garde du Corps)*, German Light Horse, 1807–1809

ANGUS McBRIDE

1 Trooper, 1st Regt. of *Gardes d'Honneur*, full dress, 1813–1814
2 Trumpeter, 3rd Regt. of *Gardes d'Honneur*, 1814
3 Officer, 3rd Regt. of *Gardes d'Honneur*, 1814

1 Trooper, Lithuanian Tartars, 1812–1813
2 Trooper, Lithuanian Tartars, 1812–1814
3 Trooper, Mamelukes, 1808–1813

They were originally issued the same pattern of sabre as that reserved for the *Chasseurs à Cheval* of the Guard, with copper hilt and copper-sheathed black leather scabbard. As of 1813, however, these were replaced by the *An XI* light cavalry pattern sabre with copper hilt and iron scabbard.

Their lance measured a total of 2.268m with an iron blade of 216mm. It was mounted on a staff of blackened wood and this bore a white over scarlet serge pennant of the same dimensions as those given for the Polish Lancers; this pennant was replaced for full dress by a replica in silk. The pennant was enveloped in a black taffeta cover on the march. With the introduction of the musketoon, the lancers found themselves hopelessly overloaded with weaponry and, during the course of the Russian campaign, generally disposed of their unfamiliar lances at the earliest opportunity. After 1813, the armament of the troops was rationalised in the same manner as that described for the Polish Lancers.

The lancers were issued carbines during the course of 1811. They were the *An XIII* pattern light cavalry musketoon (see *Napoleon's Line Chasseurs*, p. 35), with an overall length of 115cm. Although described as carbines, the musketoons of Napoleon's cavalry in fact never had the benefit of rifled barrels. The lancers' pistols were either the *An IX* or *XIII* model.

THE GERMAN LANCERS

The Grand Duchy of Clèves-Berg had been conquered by revolutionary France and was presented to Marshal Murat by Napoleon in 1806. On 12 July it entered into the alliance of satellite states of the Empire, the Confederation of the Rhine. The State was to supply a 5,000-strong contingent for the *Grande Armée* including a regiment of cavalry which Murat, in 1807, named the *Régiment de Hussards du Grand-Duc de Berg*. He canvassed the colonels of the *Grande Armée*'s cavalry regiments to furnish him with trained, experienced, German-speaking NCOs and proposed that each regiment should also furnish him with a trooper to swell the ranks. Murat also envisaged a 100-strong corps of *Gardes d'Honneur Polonais*. Neither project proved too successful and the single resulting corps was in turn named the *Régiment du Grand-Duc de Clèves*, the *Chevau-Légers de la Grande Duchesse* and, finally, the *Régiment de Chevau-Légers du Grand-Duc de Berg*. The unit was formed at Münster and comprised six companies divided into three squadrons and a seventh company of élite *Garde du Corps*.

Officer of Mamelukes, 1804–05. His red headgear is striped with gold with a sky-blue pompon, and white plume in a gold holder. His tunic is apple-green with silver lace, the waistcoat ochre with gold lace. The crossbelt is gold and the sash is white. His trousers are red as are his pistol-holsters and cartridge-pouch, this last trimmed gold, while the holsters have gold ornaments. He wears cream gloves. The saddle-cloth is sky-blue with gold ornaments; the saddle proper is apple-green as are the bridle and false-martingale, with gold ornaments. The stirrups are silver. A black-handled steel-headed axe is strapped to the saddle. His scimitar is gilt-hilted and the scabbard is black leather with gilt fittings. (Rousselot after Hoffmann. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

Organisation

1808: 'September saw the regiment raised to four squadrons of two companies each. The first squadron was admitted into the Imperial Guard and despatched to accompany King Joseph on his ill-fated journey to Madrid. The second squadron joined Murat in Naples. The two

Mameluke trooper, 1807–08. His crimson head-dress has a black aigrette, white turban, tricolour cockade and gold ornaments. His tunic is grass-green with black piping; the waistcoat is indigo with black piping. The crossbelt is scarlet while the pistol holster is crimson with gold ornaments. The black-scabbarded gilt-hilted scimitar is suspended from a scarlet cord in the Turkish fashion. His sash is sky-blue with gold fringe; his trousers are brick-red and his boots brown. (Rousselot after Vanson. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

remaining squadrons stayed in Münster, and, on 29 August, were incorporated into the newly raised *Régiment de Chasseurs à Cheval du Grand-Duc de Berg*.

1809: On 11 January, the *Chevau-Légers* of Berg were disbanded and their men divided between the Guard cavalry regiments and the new *Chasseurs à Cheval* of Berg. Towards the end of the year, the troopers were issued lances, renamed the *Chevau-Légers Lanciers de Berg* and, on 17 December, admitted to the Guard.

1810–1811: The regiment was on service in Spain.

1812: In March a second regiment of light-horse lancers was raised.

1813: With the dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine in October, the two regiments passed into Prussian service.

Dress and Equipment

The original uniform consisted of a Polish lancer-style cream *kurtka*, faced in amaranth (a form of pink), with white wool epaulettes and pewter buttons. The *czapska* was of the usual style, covered in amaranth cloth and bedecked with a white plume with amaranth tip. The élite company was distinguished by white loops about the lapel buttons and a white aiguillette. The existence of this uniform was short-lived and the troops leaving for Spain were dressed in a similar manner, but with white cloth replacing the cream. In conjunction with this uniform was a *petite tenue* replica constructed of grey/sky-blue cloth, reserved for day-to-day wear and marching order.

The *chasseur* regiment, created in 1808, wore a dark green *kurtka* faced in amaranth and dark green Hungarian breeches, trimmed in amaranth piping and lace. Their shako was covered in amaranth cloth. The shoulder-straps were dark green trimmed in amaranth piping. Upon their receiving the lance, the uniform remained largely the same, save that the shako bands were now white, and white wool epaulettes were added to the *kurtka*.

In 1812, the uniform reverted to lancer-style, cut in dark green with amaranth facings and white epaulettes. The *czapska* was amaranth trimmed in white piping. The élite company was distinguished by a black colpack and scarlet plume and epaul-

ettes. The 2nd Regiment, created in March 1812, was clad in identical manner save that their *czapskas* were covered in dark green cloth. The élite company of this second regiment did not receive the colpack but was distinguished by a scarlet plume and epaulettes.

Their webbing was of French pattern and constructed of white buff. The black leather cartridge-pouch of the *chasseurs* bore the initials 'CLB' in brass. The lance pennant was amaranth over white for the duration of the 1809–1813 period.

***Chef d'Escadron* of the Mamelukes, 1809–10. His scarlet headgear has a white turban and plume, gold ornaments and plume holder. His tunic is white with gold lace. His waistcoat is scarlet with gold lace. His sash is gold with intermittent threads of red and dark green. His trousers are brick red as is the trim to his leopardskin saddle. The pistol holster is crimson with gold ornaments. The saddle-cloth is dark green with gold ornaments and lace. The leathers are brown with gold ornaments and scarlet flounce. (Tanconville after Bockenheim. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)**

Mameluke trooper, 1807–08. His scarlet head-dress has a white turban with gold clasp, tricolour cockade and dark green aigrette. His tunic is dark green with black lace and his waistcoat is sky-blue with black lace. His sash, crossbelt and trousers are scarlet. The pistol holster is brown leather with gold ornaments. His scimitar has a black scabbard with gold fittings and is suspended by a scarlet cord. The saddle-cloth is dark green with white piping and crimson lace; the fringe is composed of alternating white and crimson strands. The portemanteau is dark green and piped in white with crimson lace. The stirrups are iron. (Rousselot after Würtz. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

THE LITHUANIAN TARTARS

The Lithuanian Tartars were the Moslem descendants of the Tartars who had settled in Lithuania during the Middle Ages.

Organisation

1812: Mustapha Achmatowicz, a lieutenant-colonel of Polish cavalry, charged with raising a regiment of cavalry in July. Only one squadron was in fact formed and was given the rôle of scouts attached to the *3eme Régiment de Chevau-Légers (Lithuaniens)* of the Guard. This regiment was wiped out at Slonim on 19

The standard-bearer and *portes-queues* of the Mamelukes, 1807. The eagle-bearer and his guard were established further to the Imperial Decree of 15 April 1806 which also determined that the Mamelukes were to total thirteen officers and 147 troopers and NCOs. The standard itself was awarded the Mamelukes after the battle of Austerlitz, at which the company had particularly distinguished themselves. It was of 1804 pattern and was inscribed: L'EMPEREUR DES FRANCAIS/A LA COMPAGNIE DES MAMELUKS (sic)/DE LA GARDE IMPERIALE, and, on the reverse: VALEUR ET DISCIPLINE. The *portes-queues* bore copper poles 2·70m in height, on top of which were horse tails of which two were black while those of the remaining poles were red and yellow respectively.

October, but the surviving Tartars participated in the defence of Vilna.

1813: Only one company remained, consisting of fifty men and three officers, and this became the 15th company of the Polish Lancers with whom they fought at Dresden, Leipzig and Hanau. On 9 December, those who remained were incorporated along with some Poles and 230 Frenchmen into the *3eme Eclaireurs* of the Guard.

1814: The regiment was disbanded and the Tartars returned to Lithuania in June.

Dress and Equipment

The dress and equipment of the Lithuanian Tartars is as complicated as that of their fellow Moslems, the Mamelukes. Although the subject is open to considerable conjecture and controversy, it seems possible to discern two overlapping periods of costume: the first dating from 1812 through 1813 and the second from 1813 through 1814. This is borne out by Dautancourt who, in a letter dated 11 July 1813, mentions that, of a troop of twenty-six Tartars, six still wear their *old* uniforms. Both types of uniform were based on the oriental pattern and the detail is as follows:

1812–1813: The headgear was a black, peaked shako with a dark green *flamme* ornamented with scarlet piping and tassel. About its base was wound a yellow turban and its front carried a star and crescent device in brass. The chemise was dark green with scarlet collar and cuffs, trimmed in yellow lace and with yellow shoulder-straps. The jerkin was scarlet and edged in yellow lace. The trousers were dark green, of *charoual* shape, with scarlet lace down the outer seams. The ankle-boots

were black leather, although officers favoured yellow ones. The equipment included a French sabre or Turkish scimitar (certainly for officers); a brace of pistols; webbing of French pattern; a dagger and a lance. The lance pennant was red over either white or dark green.

1813–1814: The headgear was a black fur colpack without a peak. The *flamme* was dark green with white cords and tassels and scarlet plume. The chemise was scarlet. The jerkin was yellow with black piping. The *charoual*-style trousers were indigo. Equipment remained the same but the lance pennant became crimson over white.

All references above to scarlet or crimson are open to the same vagaries as with the Mamelukes, and we are uncertain as to whether both colours were interchangeable or whether the fading crimson led witnesses to record the colour as scarlet.

The Mameluke heads of column, 1810. This illustration represents the heads of column as we might have expected to see them on parade. Their dress is based on the paper soldiers of the *Collections Alsaciennes* and we can discern the kettle-drummer, followed by the *brigadier-trompette* with four trumpeters and six musicians in tail, including two cymbalists, two *chapeau-chinois* players ('Jingling Johnnies') and two timpani drummers. Although the relative positions of the different musicians are open to question, we see here a qualified consensus of opinion. (Rousselot. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

The Plates

A1 Trooper of the Empress's Dragoons in marching order, 1806–1809

Although dragoons are most frequently illustrated in the lapelled *habit*, this garment was in fact reserved solely for full-dress functions and was replaced by the *surtout* tunic shown here for all other duties. Single-breasted, closing by means of nine copper buttons, and with plain, rounded cuffs, it was otherwise identical to the *habit* but cut from less expensive cloth. Post-1809, it was replaced by a replica of the full-dress tunic called the *habit de petite uniforme*, again manufactured from cheaper materials. He carries a heavy cavalry pattern sabre identical to that borne by the *Grenadiers à Cheval* and would also be armed with the 1777-pattern dragoon musket, as modified in *An IX* (see *Napoleon's Dragoons and Lancers*, p. 32). By their very nature, dragoons were trained to serve either mounted or on foot; in the latter case, the swordbelt would be hung over the right shoulder rather than worn about the waist.

A2 Trumpeter of the Empress's Dragoons in marching order, 1810–1814

In the same manner as the troopers, trumpeters wore the plain *surtout* tunic for all occasions other than full dress. Prior to 1810, the garment was similar to the one shown but with sky-blue cuffs and collar and scarlet turnbacks. The collar and cuffs of both garments were edged with gold lace 22mm in width, and the turnbacks were ornamented with gold embroidered grenade devices. The epaulettes were gold with a central stripe of sky-blue, while the aiguillettes were one-third gold and two-thirds sky-blue. The full-dress tunic was originally of sky-blue cloth cut in the same manner as the troopers' *habits*, with the sky-blue replacing the dark green; the collar, cuffs, cuff-flaps, lapels and turnbacks remained identical to those of the troopers save that a total of 6.2m of 23mm lace embellished them, including the formation of lace brandenbergs on the lapels. After 1810, this full-dress *habit* became white with sky-blue collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks, all trimmed with lace 34mm in width. The epaulettes worn with these full-dress tunics were identical to those shown but the aiguillettes were mixed in the proportions of two-thirds gold to one-third sky-blue. The trumpeters were commanded by a trumpet-major and three *brigadiers-trompettes*. Their dress was the same as the trumpeters with the addition of rank distinctions consisting of the twin gold stripes of a *maréchal-des-logis-chef* for the *trompette-major* and the single gold stripe of a *maréchal-des-logis* for the *brigadiers-trompettes*.

Kettle-drummer of Mamelukes, 1810–12. Pink headgear with gold ornaments, white turban and plume and pink ostrich feathers. White tunic with sky-blue cuffs and wings, pink collar and gold lace. The waistcoat, saddle- and kettle-drum cloth are green with gold lace and ornaments. The trousers and crossbelt are pink with gold lace. The ribbons on the kettle-drum cloth, the horse's leathers and ostrich plumes are pink. The tassels are mixed gilt and pink thread. His sash is white, as is the horse's plume, and the stirrups are gilt. (Rousselot after Dubois de l'Estang. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

A3 Officer of the Empress's Dragoons in cape, 1806–1813.

The uniform of officers was precisely the same as that of the men but cut of finer cloth and with gold buttons and epaulettes. We see here an officer in the voluminous *manteau trois-quarts* similar to that of the rank and file but cut of dark green cloth and with gold lace trim to the short shoulder-cape. As of 1813, this would be exchanged for the sleeved *manteau-capote*, an identically coloured greatcoat with gilded buttons. Both the *manteau trois-quarts* and the *manteau-capote* were reserved for riding and a double-breasted *redingote* or greatcoat adopted for foot duty. The officers' helmet was of the same pattern as that of the men but with browned gold plate and greater embellishment. The plume, safely packed away in the portemanteau in bad weather, would be scarlet for the company officers and white for those attached to the *Etat-Major* (regimental staff).

B1 Trooper of the Grenadiers à Cheval in service dress, 1806–1807

The dress and equipment of the *Grenadiers à Cheval* was largely that prescribed for the mounted *Garde des Consuls* and was little modified, save by use, during the Empire; this accounts for their rather old-fashioned look until 1814, when the First Restoration turned the regiment into cuirassiers and they were issued the *cuirassier habit-veste* of more

modern appearance. The individual illustrated wears the *surtout* tunic commonly adopted in all but full dress, for which the *habit* was reserved. After 1809, the *surtout* was replaced by a cheap replica of the full-dress *habit*, although NCOs persisted in the use of the garment until 1814. The ornaments of the *surtout* were identical to those of the *habit* and this rule extended to the NCOs, whose rank distinctions were as follows: *brigadiers* (corporals) were distinguished by twin stripes of aurore lace on a scarlet ground above each cuff; the *maréchaux-des-logis* (sergeants) wore a single gold stripe mounted on scarlet ground above the cuff and, in addition, the cord and tassel of the bearskin, the trefoil and fringeless epaulette, the aiguillette, the piping and tassel of the *bonnet de police*, and the swordknot were all of thread mixed one-third gold and two-thirds scarlet; finally, the *maréchaux-des-logis-chefs* (sergeant-majors) had twin gold stripes on scarlet ground above the cuff and the same additional details as the *maréchaux-des-logis* but manufactured in the proportions of two-thirds gold and one-third scarlet.

B2 Trumpeter of the Grenadiers à Cheval in full dress and cape, 1806–1807

In common with the troopers, the trumpeters wore the *surtout* for the campaigns of 1806 and 1807, leaving their full dress *habits* in storage at their depot. The *surtout* illustrated closed by means of either seven or ten copper buttons, dependent upon its age; and had gold grenade devices on the turnbacks, and gold lace 22mm in width about the collar and cuffs. On both the *surtout* and the full dress *habit*, the trumpeters wore epaulettes and aiguillettes of mixed gold and crimson thread in the proportions of one-third and two-thirds respectively prior to 1809 and one-seventh and six-sevenths thereafter. His cape is of the same cut as the troopers' *manteau trois-quarts* and this pattern was probably worn until 1814 and not replaced by a sky-blue *manteau-capote* in 1813.

B3 Officer of the Grenadiers à Cheval in service dress, 1809–1814

The officers were dressed in the same manner as the men but in finer uniforms of superior cut and gilded buttons. Their *habits* bore gold aiguillettes and gold epaulettes appropriate to their rank (see *Napoleon's Line Chasseurs*, p. 30). In full dress they would add a scarlet plume and gold cords and tassels to the bearskin; staff officers wore white plumes. In the same manner as their men, officers would adopt overalls in place of hide or linen breeches when in marching order; these were generally of grey cloth, closing by means of cloth-covered buttons, but dark blue overalls were not unknown.

C1 Officer of the Chasseurs à Cheval in full dress, 1804–1808

This officer represents the classic *chasseur* of the Guard, frequently seen in contemporary paintings

Trooper of the *Corps Royal des Dragons de France* in full dress, 1815. With the First Restoration, the Empress's Dragoons were renamed the *Corps Royal des Dragons de France* by Louis XVIII. The dragoons retained their old uniforms and equipment with the substitution, where possible, of all Imperial emblems for Royal ones: the buttons, belt-buckles and cartridge-pouch plates now bore *fleur-de-lys* insignia, while the Imperial crown which had ornamented the front of the helmet crest was replaced by a Gorgon's head symbol. Following the re-formation of the regiment in 1815, after the Hundred Days campaign, the dress was further modified by the issue of a black-maned crested helmet, shown above, with white plume in lieu of scarlet. Note also that the Imperial crown device normally embroidered in the angle of the cloth schabraque has been replaced by the élite grenade device, and that his aiguillettes have been moved to the left shoulder. (Job. Author's Collection)

French NCO of the Mamelukes, late Empire. His scarlet headgear has gold ornaments, white turban and black aigrette. His tunic is sky-blue with black lace and gold rank and service chevrons. His waistcoat and trousers are scarlet with black piping. His sash is indigo with scarlet tassel and gold fringe. His black-scabbarded scimitar has gold fittings and is suspended on a scarlet cord. (Rousselot after Vanson. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

and prints, complete with full ornaments and pelisse. In fact, such costume was the exception rather than the rule. The pelisse immediately dates this individual to before 1809, whereafter the *chasseurs* campaigned with dolmans alone. Even previously, we know that the pelisses of all ranks were so damaged during the 1805 campaign that the campaigns of both 1806 and 1807 were made without them, such was the expense of repairing them. Naturally, we might expect those of officers to have either lasted longer or to have been replaced out of private funds, unlike those of the rank and file. The gold chevrons on his cuffs indicate his officer status and their number and width further designate his precise rank in the hierarchy (see *Napoleon's Line Chasseurs*, p. 30, for specific detail on this). His sabre is typical of the extremely ornate patterns affected by those of rank and the scabbard is constructed of gilded bronze. (The sabretache is illustrated artificially caught up and turned forwards by the scabbard in order to show detail.)

C2 Trooper of the Chasseurs à Cheval in campaign dress, 1804–1808

Although the battle of Austerlitz is known to have been fought in full dress by this regiment, this outfit is typical of the *chasseurs* on the march between Ulm and Somosierra. His hide breeches have been replaced by overalls, he wears the warm pelisse in lieu of dolman, his headgear is devoid of ornament and has its *flamme* tucked into its top, and his cape is conveniently slung over his right shoulder, in anticipation of either rain or battle, in which latter case it would provide sufficient protection to turn a sword or bayonet thrust. In point of fact this practice was employed at Austerlitz despite the troops' full dress uniform. Note the sabretache cover of stiff, varnished black cloth; a hand-painted yellow Imperial eagle motif was frequently added.

C3 Trumpeter of the Chasseurs à Cheval in campaign dress, 1812

The reorganisation of 1802 raised the number of trumpeters from two to three per company (i.e. six per squadron) creating a total of twelve under the command of a trumpet-major and two *brigadiers-trompettes*. By 1811, they numbered thirty, while in 1813, with the formation of four Young Guard

Trooper of the Mamelukes, 1808–10. This Mameluke wears a crimson *cahouk* head-dress with black aigrette. His chemise is yellow with black wool lace; the waistcoat is indigo with black lace and piping; the sash is sky-blue and the *charoual* trousers are scarlet. This rear-view affords us the opportunity to note that both cartridge-pouch crossbelt and carbine crossbelt are of French light cavalry pattern, as indeed is the cartridge-pouch itself, a developing trend as the campaigns rolled by and the possibilities of replacing worn equipment with oriental patterns decreased. The portemanteau is cut of dark green cloth and has crimson lace with a strip of white piping on either side of the rounded ends. (Rousselot after Bance. Courtesy De Gerlache de Gomery Collection)

squadrons, they totalled fifty-four. The last five campaigns, including that of 1812 in Russia, were undertaken without pelisses and this trumpeter is therefore typical of the post-1808 period. Trumpet-majors and *brigadiers-trompettes* were clothed in the same manner but with the addition of gold rank chevrons above the cuffs: two for the *trompette-major* and one for the *brigadiers-trompettes*.

D1 Brigadier-trompette of the Polish Lancers in service dress, 1810–1814

The white full-dress *kurtkas* were so easily soiled and damaged that the pattern shown here was issued as a service-dress replacement. It was distributed along with trousers of like colour, deep sky-blue, and the trumpeters therefore most frequently looked precisely like the troopers save for the ground cloth and the additional lace about the collar and cuffs. The *brigadier's* rank is indicated by a silver lace chevron above each cuff. His epaulette and aiguillettes are composed of two-thirds crimson and one-third silver thread. We have taken the liberty of illustrating the *czapska* without its protective cover, the better to display the white pattern issued musicians, and the typical campaign overalls of the period in lieu of the sky-blue trousers.

D2 Subaltern of the Polish Lancers in campaign dress, 1810–1814

The dress of officers of the Polish Lancers followed the general rule of Napoleonic cavalry in that the officers were clad and equipped in similar fashion to the troopers, but in clothing of better quality and with silver replacing all pewter and white wool. For the sake of showing the *czapska* detail, we have not shown it encased in the protective cover we might expect in marching order. In similar fashion, the lapels are illustrated folded back, rather than crossed over in the direction of the aiguillettes to reveal the dark-blue ground cloth. His expensively ornamented crossbelt has been sheathed in a cover of crimson leather to save it from wear and tear. He carries the officers' pattern of the *An XI* light cavalry model sabre, although hussar patterns were certainly not unknown.

D3 Trooper of the Polish Lancers in service dress, 1810–1814

This figure illustrates the transposition of the aiguillettes with the fringed wool epaulette which took place after the adoption of the lance in 1809. When the lancers received their lances they also retained all their previous armaments, including musketoon, sabre and brace of pistols, and it was so

Trooper of the Empress's Dragoons in *petite tenue à pied*, 1808. The dragoons were trained to fight both mounted and on foot, and were consequently armed with the long 1777-model dragoon musket, as modified in *An IX*. His *petite tenue* consists of a *surtout* tunic in place of his full-dress *habit*. Note that the swordbelt was slung over the right shoulder when on foot. (Detaillé. Author's Collection)

equipped that they took part in the Russian campaign of 1812. Aside from the enormous encumbrance of this veritable arsenal, it was pointed out that the second rank of lancers would scarcely require a lance, and in April 1813 the weaponry was redistributed among the ranks in the following manner: in each company of 125 men, the first row comprised two *maréchaux-des-logis* with sabre and two pistols; four *brigadiers* with sabre, musketoon and bayonet, single pistol and lance; and forty-four troopers with sabre, single pistol and lance. The second rank would consist of four *brigadiers* and forty-four men equipped with sabre, single pistol, musketoon and bayonet. Thereafter would come three trumpeters with sabre and two pistols; two farriers with sabre and single pistol; eighteen troopers, half of whom were armed with sabre and carbine and the remainder with sabre and lance; and a *maréchal-des-logis-chef*, two *maréchaux-des-logis* and a farrier armed with sabre and two pistols. As a consequence, the webbing of the troopers was modified and the musketoon crossbelt only issued to those so armed.

E1 Trumpet-major of the Dutch Lancers in full dress, 1811

This special full-dress uniform was introduced on 15 August 1811. The trumpet-major and the three *brigadiers-trompettes* were equipped with the white colpack shown here at a cost of 51F apiece; the trumpet-major's headgear was further embellished with a sumptuous gold and scarlet cord and tassels at a cost of 36F. The trumpet-major's rank distinctions were those of a *maréchal-des-logis-chef*, a single gold chevron mounted on scarlet ground above the cuff, and, in addition, two strips of gold lace on the collar as shown in our illustration. With the existing gold lace which trimmed the facings, the lace therefore formed a depth of three on the collar and two at the cuff. The *brigadiers-trompettes* had the twin gold chevrons of a *maréchal-des-logis* and an additional single stripe of gold lace on the collar: the lace would therefore have a visual depth of two at the collar and three at the cuff. Note also this *trompette-major*'s webbing, consisting of five strips of gold lace on a scarlet ground. The trumpet-banner is that reproduced in black and white on another page, and readers are referred to its caption for further detail.

E2 Lieutenant Sous-adjutant-major of the Dutch Lancers in campaign dress, 1812

This officer was one of four of identical rank attached to the *Etat-Major* of the regiment. Officers' dress was basically the same as the troopers with gold in place of yellow, but the Dutch Lancers were permitted the latitude common to light cavalry regiments and their officers sported personalised costumes of many varieties. The black and white illustrations furnish several examples of this trait and we here represent a fairly typical example of campaign dress. The white ostrich or heron feather plume of his *czapska* has been removed and the costly headgear encased in a protective cloth with only a gold cord pompon to designate its wearer's status. His crossbelt is likewise protected in a sheath of Moroccan leather. Other types of overalls included a dark blue pattern with leather reinforcement to the inside leg and a scarlet strip of lace down the outer leg.

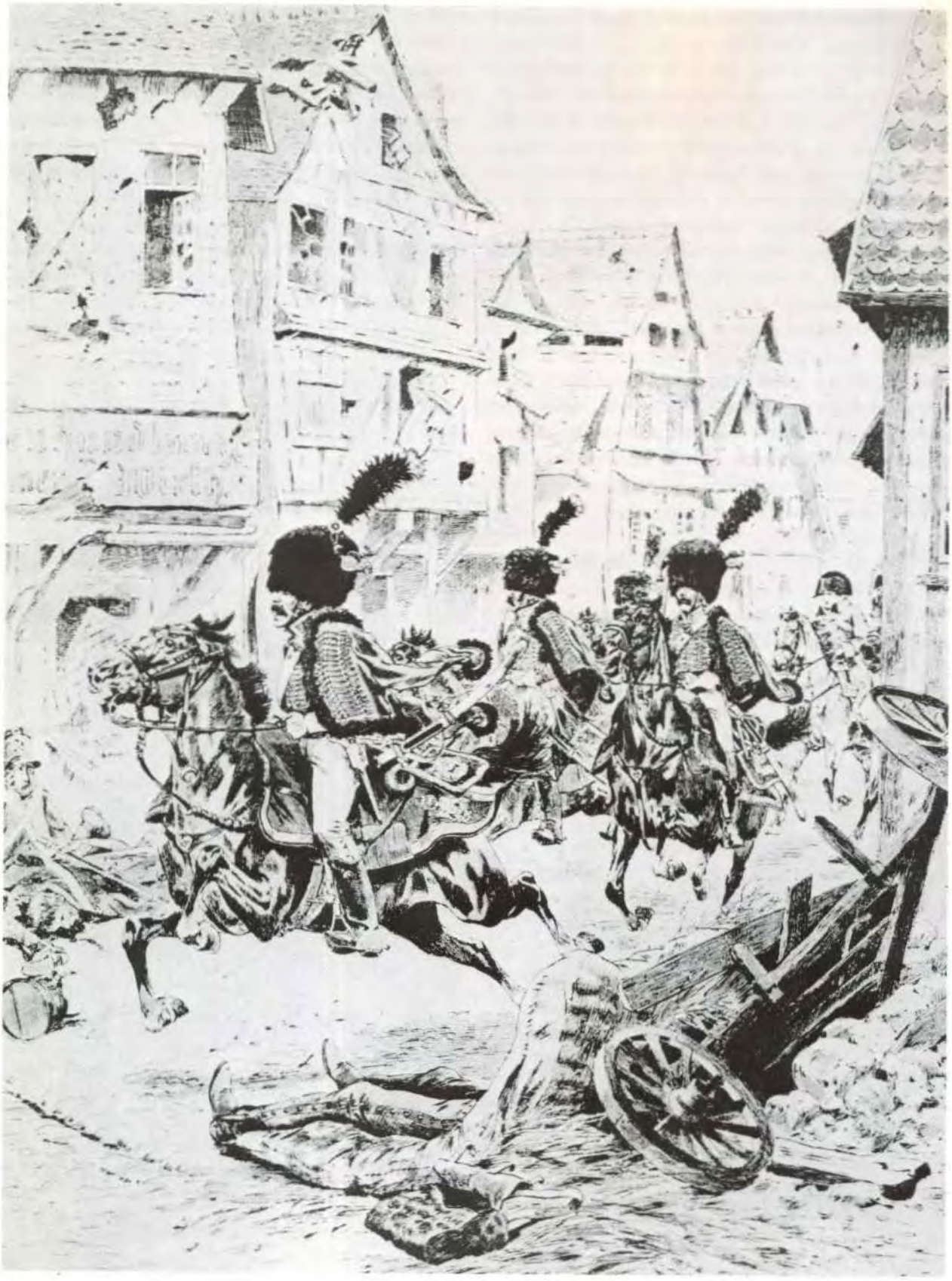
E3 Brigadier of the Dutch Lancers in summer marching order, 1812–1814

We have illustrated this figure without the normal cloth campaign cover in order to display the detail of his *czapska*. The scarlet headgear was otherwise similar to that worn by the Polish Lancers. He wears his *kurtka* buttoned towards the aiguillettes, which were always on the left side for the Dutch Lancers. His rank is indicated by twin chevrons of yellow lace; a *maréchal-des-logis* would have a single chevron of gold lace above the cuffs and, in addition, *czapska* cords, epaulette and aiguillettes of one-third gold and two-thirds scarlet; a *maréchal-des-logis-chef* would be identical to the sergeant, save for two gold chevrons above each cuff. For full dress, this individual would add yellow cords and tassels and a white plume to his *czapska*, and replace the *pantalon d'écurie* shown here with scarlet breeches with twin strips of dark blue lace down the seam. The *pantalon d'écurie* (stable overalls) were frequently authorised in lieu of the heavy, dark blue overalls in fine weather.

F1 Trooper of the German Light Horse in service full dress, 1807

We have taken the liberty of illustrating this figure in the corps' original uniform of cream with amaranth facings. In fact, this uniform was dropped shortly before the 1st Squadron departed for Spain to support King Joseph's 'triumphant' entry into Madrid in 1808; thereafter it differed solely in being made of white in lieu of cream cloth. Upon the reversion of this regiment to lancer-style

A cannonball explodes among a troop of *Grenadiers à Cheval*. The cavalry charged in successive rows and were particularly vulnerable to the hurtling iron of the artillery which, if the ground was dry, would rend and bounce its way throughout the depth of the regiment. (Detaillé. Author's Collection)



The Emperor with escort of *Chasseurs à Cheval*, 1810–14. The *Memoirs* of Captain Parquin, 1803–14, elaborate: '... The squadron of *Chasseurs à Cheval* had a special duty at the Emperor's side. A total of one lieutenant, a *maréchal-des-logis*, two brigadiers, twenty-two troopers and a trumpeter formed the Emperor's party. The Emperor had but to stop or put a foot to ground and the chasseurs did likewise, fixed bayonets on their musketoons and proceeded in square, the Emperor at centre. The commanding officer of this escort troop was invariably at his Majesty's side and only King Murat or the Prince of Neuchatel [Berthier] had the right to come between them.' (Job. Author's Collection)

dress in 1812, after the *chasseur*-style of the intervening years, the uniform was similar to that shown except that both *kurtka* and breeches were cut of dark green cloth, and the waist sash was dropped in favour of the wide waistbelt shown on figure F2. In full dress, this figure would add white cords and tassels to his *czapska* along with a white plume tipped with amaranth.

F2 Trumpeter of the German Light Horse in campaign dress, 1808–1809

This figure is reconstructed as we might imagine his dress in Spain. He retains the *kurtka* of the same pattern as that worn by the troopers but with reversed colours and the addition of silver lace to the facings to designate his rôle and status. His *czapska* is protected by a typical cover and he wears overalls in place of the easily soiled amaranth breeches.

F3 Officer of the élite squadron, the Gardes du Corps, of the German Light Horse, 1807–1809

Initially a company, the élite section of the Berg Light Horse was augmented to squadron strength in 1808 and became the *Gardes du Corps* who originally accompanied King Joseph to Spain. They were distinguished from the balance of the regiment by the button-hole loops on their lapels and by their aiguillettes. A trooper of this same squadron would be identically clad save that all ornaments illustrated here in silver would be of white wool. Note that both the *czapska* plate and the belt-buckle bear the initial 'J' rather than an Imperial device.

A squadron of lancers deployed in battle order. In this formation the squadron would extend to its maximum frontage with a depth of only two ranks; the first company would form the right wing and the second the left. A regiment so deployed would have its squadrons arranged either in line, in *échelon* or in column (as in *colonne serré* order). (Detaillé. Author's Collection)

A regiment of *Gardes d'Honneur* engage a swarm of Russian cossacks, 1813–14. Although a motley bunch, the *Gardes d'Honneur* distinguished themselves at the battles of Hanau, Leipzig and Rheims, despite inauspicious beginnings which included not only numerous mutinies and desertions, but also conspiracy to murder their commanding officer. (Job. Author's Collection)

G1 Trooper of the 1st Regiment of Gardes d'Honneur in full dress, 1813–1814

The hussar-style uniform illustrated here is taken directly from a surviving uniform: see body of text for details.

G2 Trumpeter of the 3rd Regiment of Gardes d'Honneur, 1814

The dress of trumpeters of these regiments is uncertain and several solutions are possible. That shown is the hussar style, with inverted colours to the troopers', and is highly likely for at least one of the regiments. Another possibility is the regulation Imperial Livery in which all trumpeters of the *Grande Armée* were supposedly clad, comprising dark green tunic with the specially designed Imperial lace about all the facings and in loops about the breast buttons. The Alsatian Collections show them in sky-blue pelisses and dolmans, scarlet breeches and black fur bearskin colpacks. All of the above solutions are plausible and it is quite possible that they are all correct in one regiment or another.

G3 Officer of the 3rd Regiment of Gardes d'Honneur, 1814

The dress of officers was essentially the same as that of the men save that all white areas of the men's dress became silver. Rank distinctions were also silver and followed those accorded officers of *chasseurs* and hussars of the Line. Their headgear was either the scarlet shako shown here or a black bearskin colpack with scarlet *flamme* and silver ornaments. Their plumes would be identical to their men's except for staff officers whose plumes were white. Their webbing was red Moroccan leather trimmed in silver lace.

H1 Trooper of the Lithuanian Tartars, 1812–1813

The oriental dress of the Lithuanian Tartars is open to considerable controversy and this illustration is based on the representations of Genbarzevski,

Malibran and Chelminski. We have shown the costume associated with the creation of the corps, worn throughout 1812 and to a lesser extent in 1813. Although the costume is Eastern, the equipment is undoubtedly French, the sabre being identical to those issued the Guard lancers. The lance pennant is variously recorded as red over dark green or white, or even white over red.

H2 Trooper of the Lithuanian Tartars, 1813–1814
This costume is reconstructed from information supplied by such authorities as Vernet, Knötel, Noirmon and Marbot. It was supposedly the new dress issued in 1813, but troopers undoubtedly continued to wear their old uniforms where these had been previously issued. Another source, the *Bourgeois de Freyberg* MS of 1813, records a costume comprising the old-style shako (see figure H1) with white turban; scarlet chemise; indigo jerkin with red lace; a wide sash into which the pistols have been tucked; and grey overalls of French cut with dark green lace down the outer seams.

H3 Trooper of the Mamelukes, 1808–1813
This figure is based on an existing costume in the Brunon Collection with the sole major change of a green *cahouk* head-dress in place of the yellow model included in the collection. This green pattern was ordered by Consular decree of 7 January 1802 to indicate the new allegiance of the Moslem warriors to France. Although most contemporary illustrations depict the Mamelukes in red or crimson *cahouks*, these green varieties were certainly also worn, as attested by records made by Hendschell in 1806–07 and Geissler in 1809–10.

Officer of the Polish Lancers in the white gala tunic faced crimson, and crimson trousers, characteristic of the early period; the *czapska* is fully dressed. It is possible that trumpeters and senior NCOs may also have acquired this second parade uniform.

AUG 16 '97

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Col. H. C. B. Rogers, *Napoleon's Army*
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Numerous issues of the journals *La Giberne*, *Le Passepoil*, *Gazette des uniformes* and *Les Fiches Documentaires*.

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Le surtout sans dessein fut porté à la place du habit plus cher pour plusieurs services. Après 1809 une autre tunique, l'habit de petite uniforme, remplaça le surtout. **A2** Le surtout illustré fut porté pour plusieurs services; à partir de 1810, l'habit de grande tenue du trompette, fut blanc avec parements bleus ciel. **A3** Seulement le manteau trois-quarts des officiers fut vert avec garniture de dentelle d'or comme fut leur version du manteau-capote de 1813.

B1 Le surtout porté pour plusieurs services est illustré. **B2** Les trompettes portaient un surtout bleu ciel pendant les campagnes de 1806 à 1807. Outre sa couleur, le manteau trois-quarts était semblable à celui porter par la troupe. **B3** Cet officier, en tenue de service journalière, aurait porté aiguillettes d'or sur l'épaule droite. En grande tenue il aurait ajouté cordons et glands d'or et une crinière rouge au bonnet d'oursin.

C1 La grande tenue classique d'un officier de Chasseurs: après 1808 la pélisse fut écartée en campagne et seulement le dolman fut porté. Le sabre orné est typique d'officiers. **C2** Ce soldat à cheval porte un colpack sans décoration, combinaison renforcée en cuir par-dessus sa culotte, une pélisse et un roulé—cet derniere fit quelque accueil contre coups de sabre. **C3** A partir de 1808 la pélisse fut écartée en campagne et dans la pratique elle ne fut pas portée en 1806–1807. Ce trompette en tenue bleu ciel avec dentelle exquise est typique des campagnes postérieures.

D1 Le kurtka blanc de grande tenue fut remplacé en campagne par la mode illustrée ici. En réalité, son *czapska* aurait eu une couverture d'étoffe quand en campagne—nous l'avons retirée pour illustrer le *czapska* blanc de trompettes. **D2** En realité, la tenue de campagne aurait été portée avec les revers fermés, et le *czapska* recouvert—mais nous avons pris des libertés avec l'histoire pour pouvoir illustrer les détails de cette tenue. **D3** Après que la lance fut adoptée en 1809, la situation de l'épaulette et des aiguillettes fut renversée.

E1 Grande tenue spécialle introduite à partir de 15 août 1811. Le seul chevron d'or sur un fond d'étoffe rouge, l'insigne du marechal-des-logis-chef, est caché ici par le gantelet. **E2** Tenue de campagne typique—les officiers furent permis une lassitude considérable dans leur tenue. Un pompon d'or est attaché au *czapska* couvert. **E3** Le *czapska* est illustré sans couverture de manière à démonstrer ces particularités. Le pantalon d'écurie est porté ici comme tenue de campagne pour l'été.

F1 La tenue originaire de cette fraction fut crème avec parements amaranths; elle fut changée à blanche avec parements amaranths avant le départ du 1er Escadron en Espagne en 1808. **F2** Le trompette est en campagne en Espagne; il porte combinaison fabriquée localement et renforcée en cuir, et le kurtka typique de trompette en couleurs renversées de celles de la troupe. **F3** La dentelle sur les boutonnières et les aiguillettes identifiait l'escadron d'élite.

G1 Les volontaires de ce corps payèrent pour leurs propres tenues et outillage. Cette illustration a été preparée de photos d'une tenue survivante. **G2** La tenue de ce trompette est spéculative; les uns purent porté cette tenue à la mode des hussards et les autres la Livrée Impériale réglementaire. **G3** La tenue des officiers fut essentiellement semblable à celle porter par les soldats, avec dentelle argentée remplaçante la blanche, et certains petits embellissements de grade. Un colpack noir avec flamme écarlate et ornements argentés fut aussi porté.

H1 La tenue des Tartares s'expose à beaucoup de controverse. Cette version fondée sur Genbarzevski, Malibran et Chelminski, fur probablement portée tout au début de la vie de cette fraction en 1812. **H2** Une reconstruction de la mode de tenue de 1813–14, extraite des oeuvres de Knötel, Vernet, Noirmon et Marbot. Les deux modes furent probablement utilisées simultanément. **H3** Beaucoup des variations du costume Mameluke sont montrées dans les illustrations monochromes; cette version à été faite d'une tenue survivante dans la Collection Brunon, modifiée dans notre tableau seulement en changeant la couleur de *cahouk* de jaune à vert selon le Décret Consulaire du 7 janvier 1809. L'emploi du *cahouk* vert est attesté par Hendschell en 1806–07, et par Geissler en 1809–10.

Farbtafeln

A1 Der einfache *Surtout* wurde an Stelle von dem teueren Habit für meiste Dienstpflichten getragen. Nach 1809 wurde der *Surtout* von einem anderen Waffenrock, dem *Habit de petite uniforme*, ersetzt. **A2** Der illustrierte *Surtout* wurde für meiste Dienstpflichten getragen; der Gala-Habit des Trompeters war von 1810 weiss mit himmelblauen Besätzen. **A3** Nur der *manteau trois-quarts* Offiziere war grün mit Besatz goldener Spitze, wie auch ihre Version des *manteau-capote* des Jahrs 1813.

B1 Der *Surtout* für meiste Dienstpflichten getragen wird illustriert. **B2** Der himmelblaue *Surtout* des Trompeters wurde die Feldzüge 1806–07 hindurch getragen. Der Kragenmantel ist gleich als der von den Reitern getragen aber nochmal in Himmelblau. **B3** Dieser Offizier in täglicher Dienstuniform würde goldene aiguillettes auf der rechten Schulter getragen haben. In Gala würde er goldene Shnüre und Troddel und einen roten Federbusch auf der Bärenmütze hinzugefügt haben.

C1 Die klassische Galauniform eines Offiziers Chasseurs; nach 1808 wurde der Pelisse in Feldzug aufgegeben und nur der Dolman wurde getragen. Der gezierte Säbel ist charakteristisch für Offiziere. **C2** Dieser Reiter in täglicher Dienstuniform trägt ein ungeziertes Colpack, Galahosen mit Leder verstärkert über seinen Reithosen, seinen Pelisse, und seinen gerollten Kragenmantel—der Letztere beschützte gegen Säbelhiebe. **C3** Von 1808 wurde der Pelisse in Feldzug aufgegeben aber wirklich wurde er nicht während 1806–07 getragen. Dieser Trompeter in himmelblauer Uniform mit satter Spitze ist charakteristisch für die spätere Feldzüge.

D1 Die weisse Gala-Kurtka wurde in Feldzug von der Mode hier illustriert ersetzt. In Wirklichkeit würde seine Czapska eine Decke aus Stoff gehabt haben, als er in Feldzug war—wir haben sie ohne diese Decke illustriert, um die weisse Czapska Trompeters zu illustrieren. **D2** In Wirklichkeit würde die Feldzuguniform mit dem Aufschlag gefaltet in der Richtung nach den Aiguillettes und mit der Czapska gedeckt getragen worden sein—wir haben uns Freiheiten mit Geschichte herausgenommen, um die Einzelheiten der Uniforme zu illustrieren. **D3** Nach die Lanze in 1808 angenommen wurde, die Stelle der Epaulette und Aiguillettes wurde umgekehrt.

E1 Spezielle Galauniform vom 15 August 1811 aufgebracht. Der einzige goldene Streifen auf rotem Unterstoff, die Abzeichen eines *maréchal-des-logis-chef*, wird hier von dem Handschuh verhohlen. **E2** Typische Feldzuguniform—Offiziere wurden sehr viel Freiheit mit Einzelheiten Uniformen erlaubt. Ein goldenes Pompon wird auf der gedeckten Czapska befestigt. **E3** Nochmal hat man unwirklich die Czapska ohne Decke für Klarheit illustriert. Die Pantalon d'ecurie sind als Sommerfeldzuguniform hier getragen.

F1 Die Originaluniform dieser Abteilung war kremfarbig mit Amaranth-Besätzen sie wurde zu weiss mit Amaranth-Besätzen bevor die Abreise der 1sten Schwadron in 1808 nach Spanien verändert. **F2** Der Trompeter ist in Feldzug in Spanien; er trägt ortsgenähete Galahosen mit Leder verstärkert und die charakteristische Kurkta Trompeters in umgekehrten Farben als diesen der Reiter. **F3** Die Spitze auf den Knopflöchern und die Aiguillettes bezeichnen die Élite-Schwadron.

G1 Die Freiwilligen dieses Korps bezahlten für ihre eigene Uniformen und Ausstattung. Diese Illustration wird aus Photographien einer überstehenden Uniform bereitet. **G2** Die Uniform dieses Trompeters hat man erdacht; einige könnten diese Uniform in der Mode Husars getragen haben, andere die kaiserliche Kommisslivree. **G3** Die Uniform Offiziere war erfordlerlich gleich als diese von den Soldaten, mit silberer Spitze anstatt der weissen und mit einigen kleinen Dienstgrad Ausschmückungen. Ein schwarzes Colpack mit scharlachrotem Flamme und silberen Schmucken wurde auch getragen.

H1 Die Uniforme der Tartare ist abhängig von viel Streitfrage. Diese Version basiert auf Genbarzevski, Malibran und Chelminkski wurde vielleicht in 1812 früh in der Lebenszeit der Abteilung getragen. **H2** Eine Rekonstruktion der Mode 1813–14 Uniform von dem Kunstwerk Knötels, Vermets, Noirmons und Marbots gemacht. Beide Moden wurden vielleicht gleichzeitig benutzt. **H3** Viele Veränderungen des Mameluke-Kostümd werden in den einfarbigen Illustrationen in dem Text illustriert; diese Version wird von einer überstehender Uniform in dem Brunon-Sammlung genommen, verändert in unserem Gemälde nur mit der Veränderung der Farbe des Cahouks von gelb zu grün gemäss dem Konsulatsurteil des 7 Januars 1809. Die Verwendung des grünen Cahouks wird von Hendschell in 1806–07 und von Geissler in 1809–10 bestätigt.